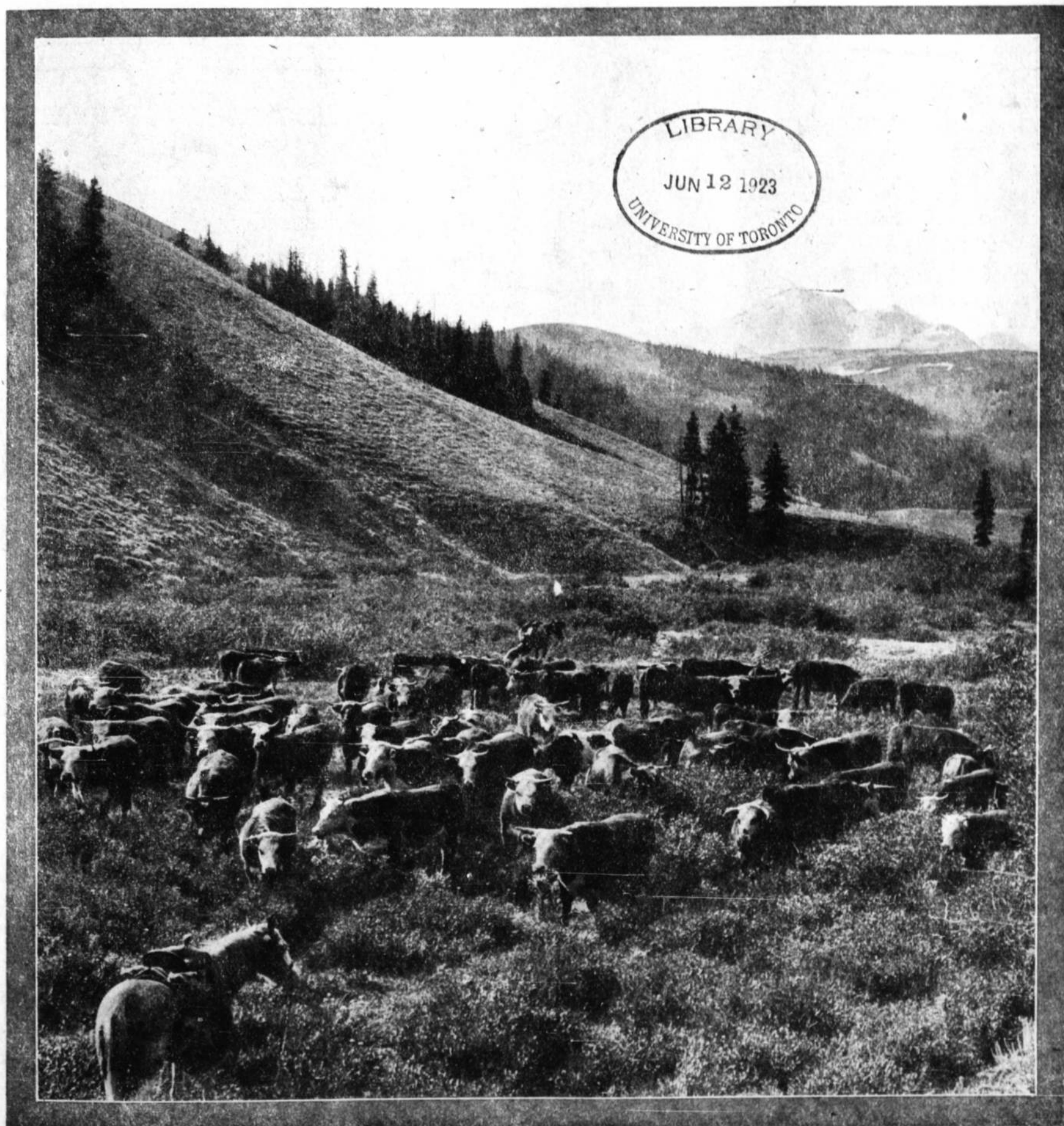


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

June 6, 1923



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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager



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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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No. 23

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Guide Cartoon Title Contest

C. H. Burnell, President of the U.F.M.; John Ward, Secretary, Canadian Council of Agriculture, and H. L. Griffin, of the U.G.G., the judges in The Guide Cartoon Title Contest, have named the following as the winners:

- 1st Prize, \$250—When Farming Pays—Business Booms—Wm. H. Gould, Islay, Alta.
- 2nd Prize, \$100—When the Farmer Can Wear a Smile, the Whole Town Can Smile—Jos. E. Stevenson, Box 527, Souris, Man.
- 3rd Prize, \$50—The Man Behind the Town—Stanley Bryant, Battleford, Sask.
- 4th Prize, \$25—Well With the Farmer, Well With the World—Miss H. Trail, Meskanaw, Sask.
- 5th Prize, \$10—When the Farmer Prospers the Town Participates—D. Purcell, Cadogan, Alta.
- 6th Prize, \$10—The Three P's—Production, Price, Prosperity—M. G. Barry, Renown, Sask.
- 7th Prize, \$10—A Paying Crop is the Town's Best Business Asset—D. McGillivray, Macdonald, Man.
- 8th Prize, \$10—The Life of the Town—Russel Moor, Benton, Alta.
- 9th Prize, \$10—The Farmer Feeds Them All—H. E. Potter, Langbank, Sask.
- 10th Prize, \$5—A Vision of Western Prophets (Profits)—L. A. Hubbard, Ravenscrag, Sask.
- 11th Prize, \$5—The Advance Agent of Prosperity—Jas. Gordon, LacVerte, Sask.
- 12th Prize, \$5—A Memory and a Hope—Chas. H. S. Traill, c/o Bert Hewitt, Portage la Prairie, Man.
- 13th Prize, \$5—The Foundation of Universal Prosperity—R. G. Hardy, Stirling, Alta.
- 14th Prize, \$5—Even the Preacher Smiles at the "Jag"—This Farmer Carries—Geo. W. Card, Camrose, Alta.

Many thousands of titles were submitted in the competition and the three judges had a very difficult task in deciding upon the prize winners.

Among the qualities which the judges sought were originality and brevity, as well as an interpretation of the idea behind the cartoon. There were a number of duplications of some of the titles. About a dozen competitors, for instance, suggested the title: The Man Behind the Town, while even a larger number submitted: The Farmer Feeds Them All. By the rules of the competition, when two or more contestants submitted the same title, the first one received was awarded the prize.

Our Ottawa Letter

Listless Week in Parliament Following the Stirring Incidents of the Budget Debate—Progressives Active on Banking and Commerce Committee—Redistribution Held Up by Demands of Toronto and Montreal
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

IN parliament, as elsewhere, the principle holds good that action is followed by reaction, so that a thrilling debate or division is almost certain to be followed by a period of comparative listlessness in which interest remains at a low ebb. So it has been pretty much during the past week. It has been difficult for the House to get excited, even though Hon. W. R. Motherwell has been touched up rather heavily over his pre-election promise, that he would have Chairman Carvel, of the railway commission fired, or that the appointment of Hon. Duncan Marshall has come in for rather warm criticism. The lawyers have had a little innings to themselves over the Bankruptcy Act, which, while it may have been profound, was certainly dull. In point of interest the Banking and Commerce Committee has again come into the spotlight, the discussion there has been well maintained, interest being increased also by several divisions forced by western members. Mr. Fielding maintained his obscure attitude respecting postponement of the final revision of the Bank Act; and, apparently reconciled with this fact, the members proceeded with the consideration of the numerous amendments. W. C. Good suggested at one sitting that the act was being jammed through, and Hon. J. B. M. Baxter hinted that some of the Progressives were obstructing.

Through their faithful attendance at the sittings of this committee, and their close application to matters generally, the Progressives have made the work of revision real, otherwise it would have been of a very perfunctory nature. There is also no doubt that their proposals respecting the Merchants Bank, and other subjects, are right in line with what public opinion has been demanding during the last eighteen months.

It is regrettable that among the eastern members there is no one apparently of influence enough to step forward and say: "There is a certain amount of

reason in which these westerners say let us get together and see if we can work matters out."

Ask for Small Banks

The result is that when a Progressive makes a proposal, it is usually considered by others from a negative standpoint. At once a number of reasons are advanced why it should not be adopted, the positive reasons for its adoption being quite overlooked. This characteristic way of looking at matters inevitably produces antipathy. Estrangement is thus produced, and often quite unintentionally, but the regrettable consequences are all the same. Among the most important new amendments of which notice has been given are several by W. C. Good, providing for the incorporation of community banks, with a much smaller capitalization than is now set as the minimum requirements for a new institution. This is the result of a growing conviction among Progressive members generally, that local communities, distant from the head offices of the big banks, would be much better served by small banks than they are today.

With a view to obtaining more information on the federal reserve system of the United States, T. W. Bird moved that two witnesses familiar with the operations of that system be called, but this was voted down. It is probable that the Progressive demands will centre on the demand for farm credits legislation and the championing of the small bank proposal.

There was an echo of the Merchants Bank affair through a motion by J. T. Shaw for the summoning of Sir Montague Allen, D. C. Macarow and C. C. Kippen, before the committee, to give evidence respecting the causes which brought about the collapse of that institution. It was pointed out that the public eagerly desired to ascertain what these causes were and that it was impossible for the committee to make changes necessary to prevent the recurrence of such a misfortune until the facts of

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the situation were made known. The motion was defeated by 23 to 14.

W. F. Maclean precipitated quite a discussion over the central gold reserve controlled by the bankers, as distinguished from the gold reserve held by

Continued on Page 23

Make of Automobile	Engine		Transmission	Differential	Make of Automobile	Engine		Transmission	Differential
	Summer	Winter				Summer	Winter		
Briscoe	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Oakland	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Cadillac	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Oldsmobile (5 cyl.) (8 cyl.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Chalmers	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Oldsmobile (Other Mod.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Chandler Six (1923)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Overland	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Chandler Six (Other Mod.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Packard	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Chevrolet (8 cyl.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Paige (Cont. Eng.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Chevrolet (Model 490)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Paige (Com'd)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Chevrolet (Other Mod.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Paige (Other Mod.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Cole	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Peerless	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Columbia (Cont. Eng.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Pierce-Arrow (All Mod.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Columbia (Other Mod.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Reo (All Mod.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Cleveland	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Roamer (Mod. 4-75)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Dodge Bros. (1923)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Roamer (Model 6-54)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Dodge Bros. (Other Mod.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Saxon	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Durant (4 cyl.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Standard Eight	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Durant (6 cyl.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Star	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Eaton	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Studebaker	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Ford	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Stutz	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Ford (Commercial)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Vauxhall (25 H.P.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Franklin (1923-22)	IPO	IPO	IPT	IPT	Vauxhall (30-38 H.P.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Franklin (Other Mod.)	IPO	IPO	IPT	IPT	Vie (Cont. Eng.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Gray Dorr	IPS	IPS	IPT	IPT	Vie (Other Mod.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Haynes (6 cyl.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Wescott (Mod. D-45)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Haynes (12 cyl.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Wescott (Other Mod.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
Hupmobile	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT	Willya-Knight	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT
King (8 cyl.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT					
Liberty	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT					
Lincoln	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT					
McLaughlin (1923)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT					
McLaughlin (1922)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT					
McLaughlin (Other Mod.)	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT					
Marmon	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT					
Maxwell	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT					
Mitchell	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT					
Moon	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT					
Nash	IPH	IPH	IPT	IPT					

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 6, 1923

Crop Prospects Bright

Reports from all over the country are to the effect that in every part of the three prairie provinces the rains of the past ten days have thoroughly soaked the ground, and that growing conditions are excellent. No more encouraging news has ever been flashed across the country at this season of the year. It will bring hope to many thousands of hearts, and cheer to those who have been discouraged in the face of adverse conditions. A good crop in this country this year will help out the farmers financially, aid in restoring faith in the country to those who need it, and have a profoundly beneficial effect on business all over Canada.

World conditions are not good, and it will require some time to get back to normal, but we believe the worst is past and there will be a steady improvement in the future. We live in a country as good as any on which the sun shines today. Year by year this is being demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt. We have yet a great deal to learn about the type of agriculture to make for permanent prosperity, and we have a number of artificial handicaps to be removed. It will require time and patience and energy to work it out, but we have the type of people who will not be beaten. These provinces are destined to become the home of a prosperous agricultural people, and though that destiny may be somewhat delayed, its eventual fulfilment is certain.

A Political Crime

The repudiation of the pre-election tariff platform and pledges by the Liberal party under the leadership of Mr. Fielding and Mr. King, will have a profound effect in lowering the standard of public morals. Such a ruthless and unjustifiable betrayal of public trust is without a parallel in the political annals of Canada. The facts are so simple as to be understood by every school boy in the Dominion. What are they? In August, 1919, the Liberal party held a national convention at Ottawa. Eight years in opposition had made them hungry for office and power. The Conservative government was rapidly losing public confidence. A new political party, now known as the Progressives, was looming on the horizon with a platform demanding real fiscal reforms. With a careful eye to the whole situation the Liberal party drafted its platform as follows:

That the best interest of Canada demand that substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation be made, with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance. First, diminishing the very high cost of living, which presses so severely on the masses of the people; second, reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country.

That to these ends, wheat, wheat-flour and all products of wheat, the principal articles of food, farm implements and machinery, farm tractors, mining, flour and saw-mill machinery and repair parts thereof, rough and partly-dressed lumber, gasoline, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils, nets, net-twines and fishermen's equipments, cements and fertilizers, should be free from customs duties, as well as the raw material entering into the same.

That a revision downwards of the tariff should be made whereby substantial reductions should be effected in the duties on wearing apparel and footwear, and on other articles of general consumption (other than luxuries), as well as on the raw material entering into the manufacture of the same.

That the British preference be increased to 50 per cent. of the general tariff.

And the Liberal party hereby pledges itself to implement by legislation the provisions of this resolution when returned to power.

This is the tariff platform solemnly set forth as the true and genuine policy of the great Liberal party at their national convention. Immediately after the endorsement of the platform, Mr. Fielding and Mr. King were both nominated in the convention as candidates for the leadership of the party, and in the election the honor went to Mr. King. By accepting nomination for the leadership Mr. Fielding endorsed that platform just as definitely as did Mr. King, otherwise he committed the indefensible act of endeavoring to secure the leadership of the party under false pretences. Thus was the Liberal party, with its two leaders Mr. Fielding and Mr. King, irrevocably committed to a policy of low tariff and a considerable measure of free trade.

But the Liberals were still in opposition and bidding for public support. In the session of 1920, speaking on May 18, Mr. Fielding expressed great disappointment in the protectionist budget presented to the House by the finance minister, Sir Henry Drayton, and he concluded his address by a resolution, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie King, which declared that:

Substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation should be made with the view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance; first, diminishing the very high cost of living, which presses so severely on the masses of the people; second, reducing the cost of the instruments of production used in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion.

This resolution was warmly endorsed by the whole Liberal party only one year after their famous convention of 1919.

But still the Liberal party was in the opposition and still hungry for power. Another year rolled round and another Conservative budget was presented to the House by Sir Henry Drayton, and again Mr. Fielding criticized it vigorously. On May 10, 1921, he offered another amendment which was again seconded by Mr. Mackenzie King, and received the unanimous support of the Liberal party in the House. That amendment declared:

The House is unable to concur in the declarations by the government that the tariff should be based on the principle of protection; the tariff is a tax and the aim of legislation should be to make taxation as light as circumstances will permit. . . .

That such changes should be made in the customs duties as may be expected to reduce the cost of living, and to reduce also the cost of implements of production.

What of Mr. King and his declarations? In the budget debate on June 1, 1920, he read the entire Liberal tariff platform of 1919 to the House in the course of a very lengthy address, in which he outlined the fundamental principles of Liberalism, and he declared:

I would not be worthy of the trust reposed in me by members of the party with which it is my privilege to be associated in the position that at the moment I hold (leader of the opposition), were I to be one thing at one time and another thing at another time. Sir, I was chosen for the responsible duties that I am seeking to discharge, at the Liberal convention, at which the platform of the Liberal party was laid down, and by that platform I intend to stand or fall.

This was the declaration of the present prime minister when he was leader of the opposition. A year later, on May 19, 1921, Mr. King again spoke in the budget debate and declared that his attitude on the tariff question was:

in all essential particulars true to the Liberal platform as laid down at that convention, and is absolutely in accord with the aim of

the Liberal party on fiscal policy as set forth in the amendment before the House. I challenge any man or woman in this country to show that I have anywhere, at any time, swerved from the views and opinions and statement of policy as set forth in this quotation, which is both clear and comprehensive.

Thus we have the words of Mr. Fielding and Mr. King, not once but several times, and careless remarks in private conversation but deliberate statements on the floor of parliament when they were in the opposition. Neither of these two gentlemen who now lead the Liberal party, are inexperienced youths. Mr. Fielding is the ablest and most experienced parliamentarian in the Dominion of Canada, and Mr. Mackenzie King was a member of the Laurier cabinet prior to 1911. They fully realized the responsibility they were taking in declaring for the policy laid down in 1919, and endorsed by the party time and time again. This was the policy upon which the Liberal party appealed to the electors of Canada in December, 1921. Up and down through Canada, Liberal speakers declared for the tariff policy laid down at the convention of 1919, and Mr. King and Mr. Fielding were very active in that campaign. The electors of Canada returned them to office and power on that platform. Yet no sooner had they assumed office than they turned their backs upon their pre-election pledges and betrayed the electors who supported them.

The repudiation was not long in coming. On June 6, 1922, Mr. Meighen, in his criticism of the budget, recalled the Liberal platform of 1919, and declared it to have been endorsed by Mr. Fielding. Mr. Fielding rose from his seat in the House, interrupted Mr. Meighen, and said:

My honorable friend has no authority for that statement; I may tell him he is mistaken. I have never voted for the tariff items of the Liberal platform, and never concealed the fact that I did not approve of the platform in that respect.

This was but five months after the Liberal government was returned to office. This is the man who was present at the Liberal convention of 1919 and after the tariff platform had been adopted accepted nomination for the leadership. What must be the moral outlook of a man in public life who could make such a statement, and what a commentary on the moral fibre of the Liberal party that not one of them had the courage to repudiate their finance minister for the curt repudiation of a sacred party pledge.

And since coming to office Mr. Fielding has presented to the House two budgets with the support of his prime minister, Mr. King, and with but two exceptions the unanimous support of the whole Liberal party in the House. In those two budgets there has been no reasonable attempt to make even a substantial approach to the fulfilment of the pre-election pledges so vigorously and so often made by Mr. Fielding and Mr. King. To complete the abandonment of the policy and the betrayal of the people, in his latest budget a few weeks ago, Mr. Fielding declared that it was now possible to give a reasonable assurance of tariff stability.

In brief, this is the story of Canada's greatest political crime. The leaders of the Liberal party, with the blind support of their followers, have treated their pre-election pledges and promises as a joke. They have by example, told the rising generation of Canada that the road to the highest office in the nation lies through dishonor and false pretence. What hope is there for the future of the country when its national leaders can successfully betray a great public trust and

callously abandon sacred and lofty principles which have been endorsed by the majority of the electors. Ordinary political corruption dwarfs into insignificance as compared with such a great moral crime. What value can be attached to other pledges by the Liberal party henceforth?

Mr. McMaster's Speech

Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce a portion of the budget speech of A. R. McMaster, M.P. for Brome, Quebec. Mr. Hudson, of Winnipeg, and Mr. McMaster, were the only members of the Liberal party in the House of Commons with the courage to stand true to the principles of Liberalism, and to the pledges and promises of the party, after the betrayal by their two leaders, Mr. Fielding and Mr. King. It required real courage to deliver such an address in the House of Commons, and it marks Andrew McMaster as the type of public man of whom all Canadians have reason to be proud. True to the dictates of his own conscience he placed principles in the high position in which all public men should place them, far above party loyalty. As a result he will be shunned by the Liberal party which he helped to bring into power, and every effort will be made to prevent him ever being elected again to the House of Commons. Nothing is colder than the ingratitude of a political party. A government demands absolute blind loyalty on the part of its followers. But Mr. McMaster is made of sterner metal, he is the type of man comparatively rare in the public life of Canada, too rare, indeed, for the welfare of the country. Like Cobden and Bright, 80 years ago in England, he is fighting for a great principle, but fighting against vastly greater odds, though it is hoped that he will live, as they did, to see those principles endorsed by his fellow-countrymen for the benefit of the Canadian people.

Manitoba's Liquor Question

On June 22, the people of Manitoba will be called upon to vote for or against the bill of the Moderation League to provide what is claimed to be the sale of liquor under government control, and a few weeks later they will again be called upon to vote on the proposals of the Beer and Wine League, to provide for the sale of these beverages in hotels. The Moderation League bill provides for moderation in name only. Except for the public bar-room, this bill, if it becomes law, will re-establish the liquor traffic with all its attendant evils that we had under the old system prior to 1916. While it is true the bill provides for the sale of liquor through government stores, yet at the same time it allows the breweries to sell and deliver liquor to holders of permits in any part of the province. There is nothing to prevent the re-establishment of the old type of drinking clubs which were a curse to the whole community. Moderation will be for the individual—it is not found in the bill.

Wide latitude is given in the bill to the commission which will administer the act. It will be for the commission to say where and how many government liquor stores will be established, the hours of sale and the quantities that may be sold to individual purchasers. Undoubtedly, if the bill carries the liquor element will be more influential, and will use their influence in regulating the liquor traffic to suit their own financial ends.

The claim that the enactment of the Moderation Bill will put an end to bootlegging is an utter absurdity. There is nothing whatever in the bill to provide any penalty or punishment for the illicit sale of liquor. It provides no restrictions. This phase of the question is ignored. The bill is intended to provide booze—not restriction.

Bootlegging is rampant in British Columbia, today, under government controlled sale of liquor, and will continue in Manitoba

even with the Moderation League bill in effect. There is just one way, and one way only in which to regulate the liquor traffic, and that is by absolute prohibition. Those who believe in prohibition should not allow their faith to be shaken by the fact that bootlegging has not been rooted out entirely. Present conditions are infinitely better than those prevailing under the license system of seven years ago. The Temperance Act can only be efficiently enforced when it has the warm support of public opinion. If there is a good majority against the Moderation League Bill on June 22, public opinion will support aggressive enforcement of the Temperance Act and steadily bootlegging can be reduced.

Aside from the moral aspect there is an important argument in favor of prohibition from the business and financial standpoint. Money that is spent for booze cannot be spent for food and clothing and the necessities of life. With a wide-open system such as the Moderation League Bill proposes, the amount of money spent for liquor will increase enormously, and thousands of families will, consequently, be denied many of the necessities which they are now enjoying. All lines of business will suffer by the diversion of money that will go into the liquor traffic. The oft-repeated claim that prohibition is the cause of our hard times is pure buncombe. It has not an atom of truth to support it. The people of Manitoba will be wise to be active and energetic in rolling up a large majority against any proposal to open up the liquor traffic again.

It is with deep regret that we chronicle the death of John Stovel, age 65, on May 30. Mr. Stovel was president of the Stovel Company of Winnipeg, the largest printing business in Western Canada, built up by himself and his brothers. The Stovel Company are the publishers of The Nor' West Farmer.



McMaster's Tariff Speech

*Member for Brome Stands True to Liberalism
But Leaves Party*

THE most notable address delivered in the House of Commons during the present session, was that of A. R. McMaster, of Brome, Que., in the budget debate on May 22.

Mr. McMaster is recognized as one of the ablest members of the House, and has been a lifelong exponent of the principles of lower tariff. He broke with his party because he regarded the Fielding budget as a repudiation of the party platform of 1919. The following are important extracts from Mr. McMaster's lengthy address:

"I propose, Mr. Speaker, to vote for the amendment moved by the hon. member for Brandon (Robert Forke), and I propose to vote against the budget. When I next resume a seat in this House I propose to sit where is the nearest approach that we have to the cross-benches. My observations tonight will be directed not as an apology for, but in justification of, the action which I propose to follow.

"First of all, I wish to say that I am a Liberal, and was never more a Liberal than I am tonight. I believe the ills of this world can be healed and healed only by the application of Liberal principles, but, I want to see those Liberal principles applied with courage and with promptness.

"We find the necessity for the application of what Mr. Lloyd George has recently characterized as a good definition of Liberalism: 'Fair play for the under dog.' That is what we need in this country. I have no apologies to make in this House or elsewhere for my conduct as a Liberal and a Liberal party man.

Fought for Reciprocity

"When the reciprocity campaign of 1911 took place, I practically closed my law office in Montreal, and threw myself into the fight with every atom of enthusiasm and power which I possessed. I believed that we were having a great forward step for Canada in that reciprocity election. I do not know just how much credit must be given to those who beat us in that election by their opposition to reciprocity. Other matters came in; sectarian cries were raised; racial cries were raised, and in the province of Quebec anti-Imperial cries were raised. As a result, we lost the election. But in my humble opinion, one of the reasons why we lost that election was because, from about 1900 to 1911, we failed to preach our Liberal doctrine on trade matters. Prior to 1896, every election in Canada was a course in political economy conducted by such men as Cartwright, Mulock, Fisher and Liberals of the old school. When we got into power, the government was busy with other matters; the country was developing at a great rate; railway questions employed the energy and the mind of the government to a large extent; but we failed to preach our gospel, and the Nemesis which overtakes any church, or any body of men, or any political party that fails to preach its gospel, overtook us. There had come to the polls, there had reached maturity, thousands, if not tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of young men, who, when 1911 came, had never heard the trade question discussed, who did not know the difference between the principle of protection and the principle of free trade, who never understood that trade in itself was a good thing, and who, therefore, were ready victims to the flag-flapping campaign that went on and the appeal to anti-American sentiment which, unfortunately, was raised by many Conservatives of that day with the slogan of 'No truck or trade with the Yankees.'

Protectionist Budget

"Why do I vote against this budget? I vote against it because I believe after a careful consideration that it is not a Liberal budget. It is a protectionist budget with a strong maritime province flavor.

"When I say 'maritime flavor' I mean that it proposes the unwise provision that goods which in the natural course of events would come by sea-

carriage, which is much cheaper than land-carriage, to Portland, Maine, and thence over our own railway to Montreal, a distance of less than 300 miles, shall be discharged at Halifax and come by land-carriage, a much more expensive way of transportation, over 841 miles. That is what I refer to. If it were the mentality of the Nova Scotians that I was thinking of, then gladly would I say that it was not only tintured but saturated with a maritime flavor.

"I am just wondering whether this is a party budget at all; I am wondering whether it is a budget brought forward by a party. What is a party? A party is a group of men who have

I think we have got far too much protection, and I want to get rid of protection, not add to it no matter how many public enquiries are held.

"I am not at all sure that it was wise to have drafted the clause in the way in which it is drafted in which reference is made to reciprocity in trade with the United States, as outlined in the proposed reciprocity agreement of 1911. I am quite in favor of reciprocity, and I would have the reciprocity agreement of 1911 if we could not get a better one. But that clause of the resolution looks as though it merely depended upon us whether reciprocity would go into effect or not. I think it would have been better to say that



ANDREW R. McMASTER, M.P.

decided to advance the public interest along certain lines which they hold in common. I have studied the budget carefully, but for the life of me I cannot see the common principle that animates it. I never was a good man at physics, but if I remember one principle of physics is that any body of matter, operated on by equal powers of attraction in diametrically opposite directions, just about stays where it is. And that is true of this budget. Let us examine it.

Criticizes Progressive Resolution

"Before I deal with the budget, however, permit me to speak for a moment concerning the resolution, which I am going to vote for, and in respect of which I shall make some remarks of a somewhat critical nature. The senior member for Halifax (A. K. Maclean), with the legal acumen which is the distinguishing characteristic of the profession he adorns, has already pointed out a clause which I had noticed as one liable to give considerable embarrassment in the future. After saying that while recognizing that changes in fiscal policy should be made in such a way as to give industries affected a reasonable opportunity for readjustment, it goes on to say:

"This House is of the opinion that the principle of protection as a basis for fiscal policy in Canada is unsound, and that every claim for protection should be heard publicly before a special committee of parliament.

"I do not like that. There is an undesirable inference to be drawn from it which I do not think was in the minds of those who drafted the resolution; I am sure it was not.

"I wish it to be distinctly understood that when voting for the resolution I do not bind myself to give any consideration to claims for protection.

every effort should be made to obtain such a reciprocity agreement.

Supports Main Principles

"I do not know that all the methods for raising the revenue, if such a resolution as this were adopted, have been explored. I think we should carefully consider the possibilities of a tax on unearned increment of land. We should carefully consider whether there should not be a federal succession duty tax on very large estates. These, however, are questions of detail, and the principle of the resolution is one which I can enthusiastically approve. It denounces protection and gives a reasonable opportunity for readjustment; it looks to what I believe is the only way in this country in which we can get out of our political and economic difficulties. We have been trying for fifty years to make ourselves wealthy by restriction; it is about time that we changed the plan and freed the energies of the people in order that they might be enabled to secure that wealth which the natural resources of the country, and their own enterprise and intelligence, should place within their grasp. As regards the proposals for reciprocity, I approve of them, but I do not know that they are necessary.

"What we require in Washington today is an ambassador to represent Canadian interests there all the time, to drop the word in due season as to the advisability of close commercial relationship between the two great nations which occupy such a large part of the North American continent.

Reciprocity Within Reach

"Now, we have had some sort of reciprocity with the United States, as

the right hon. leader of the opposition said in his remarks this afternoon. But while we are offering reciprocity, I would draw the attention of the House to the fact that there is reciprocity in certain lines now within our grasp. Boots and shoes and leather go free into the United States. Why, therefore, should they not come free into Canada? In connection with this matter the member for North Waterloo (Mr. Euler), whose remarks I always listen to with greatest of pleasure and attention, said there were manufacturers in his riding who were prepared to have reciprocal trade relations with the United States if we could guarantee them permanence. I may say, parenthetically, that I visited his home town some months ago, and I never was in a more beautiful town of its size, surrounded by fields so well cultivated that they gladdened the heart, and with every indication of hard work, thrift and brains among its people. Well, if it was possible for those manufacturers to open up lines of business with a few customers who might drop off in three or four years, I wonder whether they would say: 'We do not think we will bother going after their business; it lacks permanence.' Would they say that? I do not think they would. And let me contrast their attitude—which I have no doubt is correctly described by their distinguished representative—with the attitude of the stock-raisers of the West who had a cargo of stockers landed on the dock at Bristol. I think it was, almost as soon as the British cattle embargo was lifted. Why was it, Mr. Speaker, that this provision of the American tariff allowing boots and shoes and leather to enter the United States free has been on their statute books since the 3rd October, 1913, if I mistake not, without its being availed of to any great extent by our manufacturers, while the cattle embargo was not off a day before a cargo of stockers was landed at Bristol? What is the difference? Were these stockraisers better business men than the manufacturers of North Waterloo? No, I do not believe so. But they were driven on by the urge of economic necessity to avail themselves of the very first chance to get into another market. They had no home market which would, under ordinary circumstances, absorb their product, and, therefore, as gallant adventurers and capable business men they had to look abroad in order to find customers.

"The same thing affects agricultural implements; these can go free into the United States. Then there is in the American tariff provision whereby certain materials, for which at the present time there is a tremendous demand in the United States, may enter the American market free or at such rates of duty as will be imposed on similar goods coming into Canada from the United States. I refer to building bricks, calcium carbide and its by-products and cement.

"Now let me deal for a short time with the budget itself. I would hate to be unfair. The government deserves great credit for reducing the duty on both raw and refined sugar. That reduction should be of some advantage to the Canadian consumers of sugar. But the budget reminds me of the vicissitudes of human life—there are so many ups and downs in it. Hemp for agricultural purposes goes on the free list; liquibice paste not sweetened goes down to 10 per cent., 15 per cent. and 17½ per cent. as against 15 per cent., 20 per cent., and 20 per cent. under the old tariff. Raisins and dried currants go up in the scale and so do potatoes.

Imperial Raisin Pie

"Now, although I live in Montreal, I represent an eastern townships riding. There, one of the national dishes is raisin pie, and why the wives of the farmers whom I represent should be obliged to pay more for the raisins that go into their pies in order that Australian raisins may come from—I do not know how many thousands miles, but I suppose at least six thousand; it took

The "Pool" and Cattle Prices

IN an article on the U.G.G. co-operative plan of cattle selling, published in The Guide of May 23, it was stated that one result of the operations of the so-called "pool" had been to place and keep the Winnipeg market out of line with Toronto, St. Paul and other markets where Western Canadian cattle are made into beef. In this article an analysis of the records has been attempted in order to adduce further proof for that contention. How strikingly the facts bear it out will be somewhat of a surprise even to those familiar with the trend of affairs in the stock yards.

As cattle are moving continually from West to East, the Toronto price is higher than price prevailing at Winnipeg. The livestock trade usually calculates on \$1.25 per cwt. as the lowest spread between these two markets at which it is possible to ship East and make any profit. That is, \$1.25 is needed to pay for the freight and meet the other charges incurred in shipping cattle between these two points and to yield sufficient profit to make the business attractive. When the spread is higher, the movement of cattle East increases to the point where the Winnipeg local demand is starved and the local price thereby raised, causing a reduction of the spread. When the spread goes below \$1.25, shipments East slack off, the local market becomes over-supplied, the local prices goes down and the normal spread re-established. When the spread is such as to allow business between the two markets, they are said to be "in line." If the spread falls below the point where shipping East can be carried out with the usual amount of profit to the trade, Winnipeg is said to be "out of line." The effect of the pool up to the present has been to keep Winnipeg out of line.

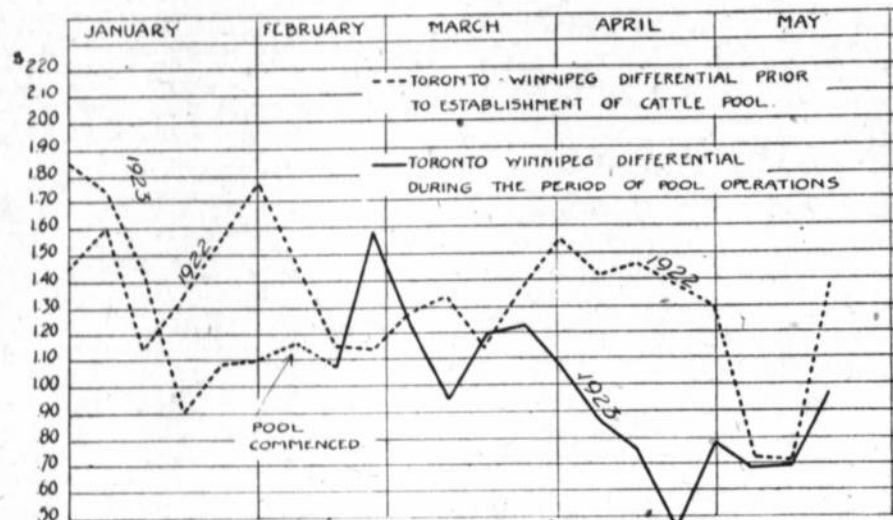
The figures used in the preparation of the accompanying chart are from the records of the Markets Intelligence Bureau of the Dominion Livestock Branch. According to this source of information, the average spread between Toronto and Winnipeg prices for good quality steers, weighing from 1,000-1,200 lbs. was \$1.44 for the 12 months ending December 31, 1921. In 1922 the average spread for this class of stock between the two markets was \$1.55. In the first six weeks of 1923, the average spread was \$1.32. The pool commenced to receive cattle on February 15. The first pool was of two weeks' duration and during its life the spread increased, probably owing to the fact that its efficacy as a selling agency had not been established until its records were completed at the end of the month. Whatever the cause, from that time till the present time of writing, spread has been consistently lower, averaging 97 cents for the whole period since the U.G.G. began handling cattle in this way.

Dominates Local Market

What does this mean? In the first place, the pool has become a very real factor in influencing local prices because it controls the largest block of cattle on the market and is equipped to take advantage of temporary high spots on any market where Canadian cattle can be sold. Suppose, for instance, that Toronto prices are too low for profitable shipment from Winnipeg, but that the wires promise a profitable sellers' week at Lancaster, Pennsylvania or some other important eastern stock yards. Under ordinary circumstances two or three Winnipeg speculators would scratch together a few car loads but the draft on the alleys would not create much of a stir on Winnipeg prices. Give this information to an organization like the pool, which controls a large block of stock, and has absolute freedom as to when, where and how much it ships, and there will be enough cattle rolling eastward by nightfall to cause some uneasiness among Winnipeg butchers the next morning. In other words, the local killers must pay the net value of what the cattle will fetch in the highest market.

On two successive days at the close of one week in May, the U.G.G. received every hoof that came on the yards. Such a situation gives them almost absolute control of the market. Theoretically it would be possible to ship out enough cattle to starve the local market and run the price of cattle up to the level where Winnipeggers would eat pork and fish, and to attract the Alberta shipments that are now going to Vancouver. But in

The Part which the U.G.G. Co-operative Cattle-Selling Plan has Played in Determining Cattle Prices on the Winnipeg Market---By P. M. Abel



These curves do not represent cattle prices, but they indicate the difference between Toronto and Winnipeg prices on 1,000-1,200-lb. steers. For instance, in the first week of 1923 the average Toronto price was \$6.58. The average Winnipeg price was \$4.73. The difference or spread was \$1.85. For the first week of April, Toronto was \$7.12; Winnipeg, \$6.05; the spread \$1.07. Toronto was higher and Winnipeg relatively higher still, but the curve is at a lower point because the spread between the two markets was less. The lower the curve, the more profitable the primary market. Figures for 1922 have also been charted to show that the result attributed to the influence of the pool is not a regular seasonal occurrence.

practice the management of the pool has placed a high value on friendly business relations with the slaughter-house people, and the producers' advantage gained through the pool has not been unduly pressed.

Merchandising Livestock

Someone will say, "You couldn't get away with that anyway, those are unfair business tactics. The farmers are aiming at a meat trust." My friend, the farmer is taking a leaf out of the business man's book. He is selling cattle according to the standards adopted by the men from whom he has to buy his sugar, his barbed wire, his overalls, and the coal-oil for his feeble lamp. He has been marketing cattle unintelligently ever since the West was homesteaded and it has not been an immensely profitable business. If modern business decrees that the distributor shall have more and the producer less, then the

salvation of the producer is to become his own distributor. If Lancaster, as in the suppositional case above, is going to be a profitable market for a week, who gets the benefit under the old scheme of marketing? The speculator, of course! The cattle consigned through the commission agent must be sold immediately and settled for, so that the shipper may get away home. The cattle go to the speculator who organizes the shipment to Lancaster and pockets the profit from the transaction. Shipped through the pool what happens? The producer gets enough cash to meet his immediate needs; the cattle are held till the wire from Lancaster sets them in motion; and the profit in the transaction goes back to the man to whom it rightly belongs—the producer.

Consider this, too. When the speculator controlled the movement of cattle between Winnipeg and Toronto, he did not send cattle forward without some



The Prize Load of the Season. Silage-fed Steers Marketed at Winnipeg, by Geo. Jones, Kenton, Man.

What was described by experts as one of the choicest shipments of baby beef seen at St. Boniface stock yards for many a day, was sold May 22. This was a load of prime Angus grade calves, practically all under a year old, bred, raised and fed by Geo. Jones, Kenton, Man., and sold by the United Grain Growers to the Union Abattoir at nine cents per pound. So attractive appeared the lot to John Guest, manager of the meat department of the T. Eaton Company, that he contracted with the Union Abattoir for the dressed meat while they were still on the hoof.

Mr. Jones is an expert in the production of baby beef, and each succeeding year he consigns a car load that tops the market over all competitors. These particular calves ran with their mothers during last summer, were stabled in the fall and forced right along on a ration of ensilage, oat sheaves, sweet clover hay and whole oats. They were regularly groomed as was evidenced by the fact that their hides shone like sealskin. While the load averaged under a year in age, yet they averaged practically 800 pounds in weight, and were finished in prime condition. This experience of Mr. Jones' is a clear demonstration of what can be accomplished by the proper use of Manitoba-grown feeds, even under winter conditions.

Mr. Jones is a firm believer in winter cattle feeding, but insists on having good cattle and good feed as a starting point. Evidence of the profit in his experience is the fact that these calves brought \$70 each at the stock yards.

prospect of making expenses and some profit. An organization like the pool, conducted to get the last cent for the producer, can afford to ship cattle to Toronto when it is certain that there will be no profit. All that is needed is to cover approximately the expense of shipping East so that there will be no undue loss. For by keeping cattle on the move the home price is kept up. The speculator's business is to make sure of a profit on the cattle which pass through his hands. When the chances of profit disappear, for that length of time the speculator curbs his activities. The pool is interested in getting the maximum aggregate price for all the cattle consigned to it. Even if there were to be a loss of, say, \$300 on a pool shipment eastward of 300 cattle, it would be distinctly good business for the pool to take that loss if by doing so it would increase the selling price on the remaining 700 cattle to be sold locally by only the same amount per head, or a total of \$700. But before the coming of the pool, did you ever hear of a speculator who would stand a \$300 loss in order that producers selling in Winnipeg might profit to the extent of \$1.00 per head? This observation also explains why the pool still can ship East when the differential is so much less than what the trade used to consider necessary before the coming of the pool.

It is generally taught that the prices of export commodities are fixed in the centres where the surplus is consumed. That is, with a continuous and unrestricted movement of surplus cattle from Western Canada to Great Britain, the price in Winnipeg is the British price less the cost of moving the cattle (transportation, shrinkage, expenses, insurance, profit to the trade, etc.) Anything that the pool can contribute in the way of reducing the cost of moving the cattle, increases the net price to the producer, not only on what cattle are sold in the price-making market but on all cattle sold at the initial point. Such a stroke was the adoption of Quebec as a shipping port and the employment of the northern railway route to cut down shrinkage in transportation.

Stabilizing Prices

Those who have studied the effect of the pool expect it to have a stabilizing effect on the trend of prices in western markets. In the past it has not been unusual to find very considerable fluctuations up and down in the same market in successive weeks. The farmer who reads of a 30-cent advance in prices ships immediately in the hope of hitting a favorable market, and arrives just in time to hit a 50 cent drop. All of which is very confusing to the man who tries to market his produce intelligently. The speculator in touch with the situation is not fooled by these fluctuations because he knows their causes and how long the favorable price is likely to last. The pool will not entirely do away with temporary fluctuations but there should be a more orderly progression of prices toward the low spot in the season of heavy receipts and upwards from that time till the early summer shortage. It is too early to measure this effect yet because the pool has only operated in the season of the lightest run when prices are normally given to more violent fluctuation.

Orderly Marketing

Invariably co-operative marketing means orderly marketing. Under the regime of the wheat board, farmers found they had more time for fall plowing. Before the tobacco farmers pooled their product it was a common experience for them to wait in a long queue for hours, perhaps sleep in their wagons overnight, and subsisting on a sandwich saved from the previous day's fare, because they failed to dispose of their product on the first day. After the tobacco pool took hold of their marketing problem they were notified when to come and found the receiving warehouse waiting for them. These little things do not show on a balance sheet, but they are mighty important for all that.

What has been the contribution of the cattle pool toward orderly marketing? Under the commission system, one buyer after another visits the alleys and makes his bid, the commission agent holding off till he thinks he has the highest bid the

Continued on Page 22

JOHN CHRISTIE'S 1st BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

An opportunity for Western Farmers
to Save
THOUSANDS of DOLLARS



In Every Department of Our
Immense Stock You Will Find
AMAZING PRICE REDUCTIONS

Just twelve months ago we started what is the only business of its kind in Canada—A MAIL ORDER HOUSE EXCLUSIVELY HANDLING BRITISH-MANUFACTURED GOODS. We have had a wonderful year. We have built up a gigantic mail-order business by contenting ourselves with low profits and by giving the best values to be obtained anywhere in the whole Dominion. There are no better goods in the world than British-manufactured merchandise, and the farmers of the west fully appreciate this fact, because we have received thousands of repeat orders and unsolicited testimonials. And

so, on this our first birthday, we are going to celebrate the occasion by giving our friends the most extraordinary bargains we have ever had the good fortune to offer. Every article in our tremendous stock has been REDUCED for the MONTH OF JUNE ONLY. Remember that this is NOT A SALE, but just a Birthday Celebration for the benefit of our thousands of friends in Western Canada.

GENUINE BRITISH OFFICERS' BOOTS



FOR JUNE ONLY

REDUCED TO

\$4.45
PER PAIR

BRITISH OFFICERS' TRENCH COATS

The enormous demand for these coats led us to make a tremendous purchase, and, therefore, we are able to sell at this exceptionally low price. Made for British officers, of triple-proof highest-quality Gabardine, with detachable all-wool fleece lining, oilskin inter-lining and check-lining (four coats in one). A hard-wearing, all-the-year-round coat. June Birthday Celebration price, each **\$23.00**

SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD BOOTS



For June only
Reduced to
\$4.95

There will be such an extraordinary demand for these genuine ALL-LEATHER British boots at these prices, that it will pay you to get your order in early. Nothing like these values have ever been seen on the western market.

BRITISH OFFICERS' ALL-LEATHER TRENCH COAT, leather-lined throughout, with stitched soles and welts. The hardest-wearing light boot on the market. Sold by us regularly at \$4.90, and worth at least \$8.00.

BRITISH OFFICERS' SEMI-WILLOW CALF BOOTS, for the farmer who wishes appearance and style in addition to quality. Goodyear welt, screwed and stitched. Sold by us regularly at \$5.90, worth \$9.00, and at the June Birthday Celebration **\$5.35** only.

Some BIRTHDAY Reductions

BRITISH GOVERNMENT ARMY BLANKETS, shipped direct from British Army stocks. Sold regularly at \$1.95 each. Indispensable for hunting, camping, thrashing, and emergency uses in the farm home. Stock up for fall at this price. June Birthday Celebration, each **\$1.65**

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HORSE BLANKETS, absolutely new, and shipped direct from British Government Ordnance stocks. Warmly lined, and made with two sureclings, with brass eyelets. Regularly sold in the West at \$13.00 per pair. Special price for our June Birthday Celebration, each **\$2.98**

BRITISH OFFICERS' SPECIAL GREY BLANKETS, made of best quality military long-staple wool, beautiful dark grey shade. Size 72 ins. x 90 ins. Weight 9 lbs. Regular price, \$9.00. June Birthday Celebration price, per pair **\$8.00**

HAVERSACKS

IDEAL FOR SCHOOL OR HUNTING BAGS

PART-WORN BRITISH ARMY WEB HAVERSACKS, complete with leather slings. Guaranteed in good condition. Each **45c**

NEW FLAX HAVERSACKS, 10 inches square, complete with shoulder straps. Regularly, 90c. June Birthday Celebration price, each **60c**

ALL-WOOL BRITISH ARMY SOCKS, made of high-grade wool, and ideal for farm wear. Guaranteed less than wholesale cost. Per pair **45c**

BRITISH ARMY BELL TENTS, slightly used, but in first-class condition. Genuine heavy British military duck. Socketed poles, pegs and mallet. Special June Birthday Celebration, **\$19.75**

SCOTCH STEAMER RUGS, made of the purest wool, with fringe. Size 60 ins. x 72 ins. Beautiful woven patterns in delicate shades, and worth more than double the money. Will last a lifetime. Amazing value at our June Birthday Celebration (one only to each customer) **\$6.95**

WHITE WEB SURCINGLES (new), made of best British military web, with leather straps and buckles. 7 feet long x 3 inches wide. June Birthday Celebration price, each **45c**

BRITISH GOVERNMENT LEATHER SURCINGLES, partly worn, but in fine condition. Useful for making and repairing halters, team lines, harness, etc. June Birthday Celebration, price, each **35c**

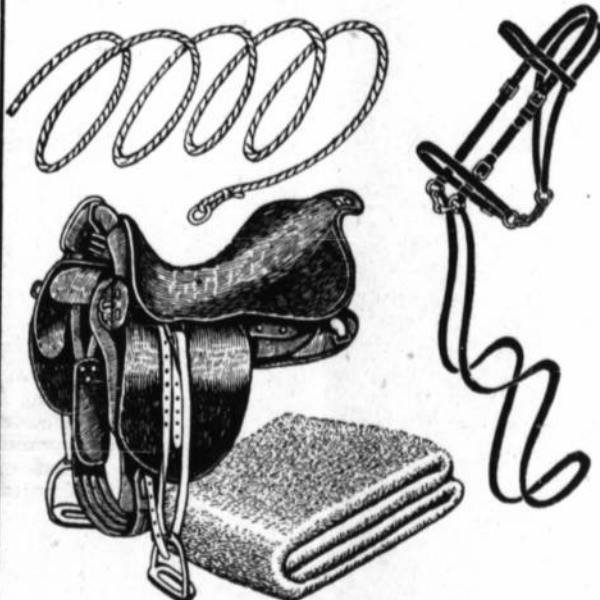
IMPERIAL REGULATION PUTTEES, made of highest-grade war material. June Birthday Celebration, price, per pair **95c**

RUBBERIZED GROUND SHEETS, waterproof, with brass eyelets. Size, 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet. Wonderful value at our June Birthday Celebration **\$1.55**

GREEN WILLESSEN TARPULINS, known the world over. Rot-proof and waterproof, and will last for years. Specially made for covering British army supplies and ship's hatchways. Indispensable on the farm. 10 feet x 14 feet, \$16.25; 8 feet x 12 feet, \$4.50; 6 feet x 6 feet **\$4.50**

SPECIAL BEDFORD CORD RIDING BREECHES, made for the British Government for service in India. Sizes 28 to 36. Regularly sold by us at \$2.45. Special June Birthday Celebration price, per pair **\$1.98**

SADDLE \$11.35 OUTFIT



This was the first line we put on the market when we started business a year ago, and it has made us thousands of friends. At \$12.50, our regular price, the value was truly remarkable, because it is honestly worth at least three times that money, but at \$11.35, our June Birthday Celebration price, the value is astounding. The outfit includes GENUINE ALL-LEATHER BRITISH GOVERNMENT CAVALRY SADDLE, with cinch and stirrups; 4-lb. ALL-WOOL SADDLE BLANKET; RIDING BRIDLE, with lines and bit; and MILITARY TETHERING ROPE. Tell your friends about our wonderful June offer.

References: Canadian Bank of Commerce

JOHN CHRISTIE

SOLE DISTRIBUTOR IN CANADA FOR
BRITISH GOVERNMENT SURPLUS
LEATHER SUPPLIES

9975 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.



MORE JUNE ECONOMIES

ENGLISH GABARDINE RIDING BREECHES, with double seats, hip pockets, two front pockets, belt straps, faced legs and buttons. Sizes 28 to 42. Our regular line of \$2.75. June Birthday Celebration price, per pair **\$2.45**

BEDFORD CORD BRITISH ARMY RIDING BREECHES, officer's pattern, with buckskin strappings. Sizes 30 to 40. Regular **\$3.98** value, \$4.45. June Birthday Celebration price **\$3.98**

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The adult Saw-Fly is about half an inch in length and resembles a very narrow bodied wasp. It clings close to the wheat stem, head downward. They are present from June 10th to July 10th, approximately, depositing their eggs in that period.

A Menace to the Wheat Crops of Western Canada

Watch for these insects in the field, as their numbers will indicate the degree of prevalence. They menace the wheat crops of the West.

A thinly sown strip or two of wheat on infested land intended for summer fallow will induce many of the emerging saw-flies to lay their eggs on the plants thus provided. Summer fallow used for this trap crop should be plowed about the middle of July in order to kill the larvae. Write for pamphlet, "The Western Wheat Stem Saw-Fly and Its Control."

Dominion Department of Agriculture

Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist.

Division of Field Crop and Garden Insects,
Entomological Branch, Ottawa.

N. Criddle,
Treesbank, Man.

K. M. King,
Saskatoon, Sask.



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Farmers That Overthrew a Government

Inner History of the Fall of Australia's Dictator, W. M. Hughes—

By A. C. Cummings

THE fall of the Hughes' government in Australia a few months ago came like a thunderclap through the British Commonwealth. Only now have the full circumstances of its collapse come to light.

The credit is due to the farmers' party. Almost alone they did it. And as a result Australia today has gone back to the type of straightforward constitutional government to which it had been accustomed before the war.

Hughes has been the uncrowned king of Australia. He was the only man. He won the war. He stood for Australia at the most critical period in her history, and though he failed to carry conscription against the combined Irish and Labor vote, he pushed voluntary recruiting to the utmost. He formed a coalition of Liberals and loyal Laborites and thereby incurred the deadly enmity of the anti-conscription Labor party. He burnt his bridges for the good of the empire in which he intensely believes.

He is a vain man, however. He believes in power and he wants to wield it. He has treated the members of his cabinet, it is said, like office boys. A public deputation of influential people he recently ordered to go to "blithering blazes" just because he lost his temper with them.

He has poor health—a bad digestion. He likes luxury and travels like a potentate. Although he can be winning and delightful when he likes, his insults to newspapermen, whom once he used to court, and his disregard of his colleagues' advice created so intense a personal antagonism that at the December elections, in the safest Nationalist seat in Australia—North Sydney—he received only 4,000 more votes than his opponent, a Sydney lawyer, in a constituency where 26,000 voters went to the polls.

A little man of sallow complexion, given to thin and nervous gestures, he makes enemies as easily as a klotchman cans salmon. He has a bitter tongue and in parliament his jibes are remembered by others when he has long forgotten them. Hence Labor's hatred of him. He is a gadfly and his sting rankles alike in friend and foe.

And it was amid a growing personal unpopularity he fought the last election. Figures will show better than syntax what happened.

In the last parliament the state of parties was:

Nationalists (Hughes coalition).....	37
Laborites (opposition).....	24
Country Party (farmers).....	14

After the December elections most of Mr. Hughes' ministers were defeated, and this is how the party figures came out:

Nationalists.....	27
Laborites.....	29
Country Party.....	14
Liberals.....	4
Independents.....	1

On this showing the storm burst against Mr. Hughes amongst a section of his own supporters. They claimed that his personal unpopularity was the real secret of the losses of the Nationalists and the defeat of his ministers. Like Beetle's poem in Stalkey and Co., they

"Said it very loud and clear,
They went and shouted in his ear."

And though Mr. Hughes is deaf and uses an acousticon in parliament, he heard it all right.

In addition to these accusing figures, the showing in the Senate, portion of which retires each election, formed a further ground for attack. This showing might also be given in figures like these:

Prior to the election:	
Nationalist members of the Senate.....	33
Labor members of the Senate.....	2
Independent.....	1
After the election:	
Nationalist members.....	23
Labor members.....	12
Independent.....	1

For this Mr. Hughes was also blamed. The party newspapers raged at him with an extreme passion of vituperation. They told him he had been beaten, that his government had been beaten and that it was all his fault. And they counselled him to stand not upon the order of his going, but to go at once in order that the Nationalists and the Farmers' party could

come together and form a new government opposed to Labor.

Mr. Hughes retired to his country seat and let the political heathen, as he regarded them, rage. From time to time hints came forth from one well-wisher or another that the prime minister would or would not sacrifice himself for his country. But never a word from the political sphinx himself.

Beneath the surface intrigue was endless. Efforts were made to bring the Country party in with offers of office. Approaches were made to the Labor party not to support a vote of censure in the House if the Country party moved it—on condition that there would be another election in six months when, of course, Labor would have a better chance of taking the tide at the flood.

But all to no avail. Mr. Hughes smiled and smiled and his enemies said he was a villain. But he was merely an astute campaigner. He had not handled trades unions for nothing in the days when he used to be a union secretary. He knew intrigue and all the moves of the game of intrigue and he kept on smiling.

At last came the denouement.

His old enemy, Dr. Earle Page, whom he had ridiculed and flouted so often both inside and outside parliament, turned the tables on him in a complete and smashing revenge. Head of the Country party, he brought the farmers to see that their hopes for the future lay in getting rid of Hughes. So they presented an ultimatum to the Nationalists that they would not negotiate nor even consider negotiations for giving their support to the government party until Mr. Hughes was out of the way.

Mr. Hughes went. And his going, as has been said of a greater man, was not even an event; it was merely a piece of news.

Mr. Bruce—Mr. Stanley Melbourne Bruce—succeeds him. The farmers were insistent that the personal rule of one man should cease and stable government be restored.

Who is this Mr. Bruce? most Australians asked after they had learned he was the new prime minister of the Commonwealth.

"There is the noise of polite applause from ten thousand drawing-rooms," said one sarcastic Labor member when his selection was definitely known.

Mr. Bruce is a soldier and a drygoods business man. He has been only four years in parliament and Commonwealth treasurer only for a year. He is one of those gilded beings you find in Disraeli's novels. He stands on waxen floors and his image is reflected not only in the polish of the hardwood, but in the hearts of ten thousand damsels of Australia's "best families." He is cultured as befits a drygoods merchant and a noted warrior with war medals and wounds. Greatness has been thrust upon him, but greatness will not suffer by his acceptance of her charms.

Thus those who know him. In his "Who's Who" of achievement he is set down as the product of an English university and a member of the English bar. He served in the Royal Fusiliers in Flanders for several years until he was invalided home a year before the war ended, covered with honorable scars. His first step in politics came when he was touring Europe and the Commonwealth needing someone to represent it at Geneva at the League of Nations found him already there at his own expense and appointed him.

He came back to Australia, already more than half a statesman. There was a strong flavor of international politics about him and politicians in Australia who have that aroma are not numerous. Hence he gained what the Maoris call "Mana," otherwise prestige. When members in the House spoke on foreign affairs—which was not often—they kept Mr. Bruce in their eye. He was the authority they vaguely felt and they had better be careful.

Then when Sir Joseph Cook was sent to Australia House as high commissioner, Mr. Hughes looked about for a successor at the Commonwealth treasury. He chose Mr. Bruce, largely for the reason that while Mr. Hughes himself had offended nearly everybody, Mr. Bruce had offended nobody.

The rest was easy. Mr. Bruce, unlike

Continued on Page 22

Guide Classified Users Are Boosters - Why?

Unbalanced Hitches

By H. B. Josephson, B.S.A., Agricultural Engineering Department,
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon

THE function of a hitch or evenner for a horse-drawn machine is to equalize the draft between the horses. If it does not do this it is a failure, and should not be used. There are, however, a great many hitches sold today that do not equalize the draft, some of the horses pulling a great more than others. No doubt this will come as a surprise to many farmers who naturally suppose that the designer will look after such matters. If the hitch is simple the average farmer can check it up by making a few measurements. He knows, for example, that on an ordinary hitch for four horses abreast, the hole should be in the centre of the four-horse evenner. These simple hitches are usually right, but the

FOUR HORSE BINDER HITCH

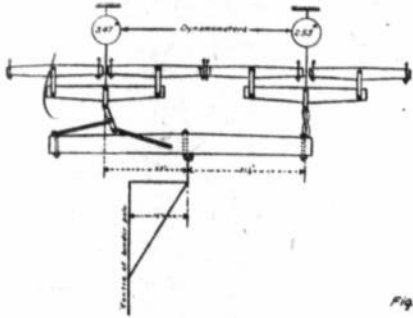


Fig. 1

ones that are faulty are just complicated enough that the average man does not understand them, and is consequently not in a position to say whether they are right or wrong.

An unbalanced hitch is usually the result of an attempt to eliminate side draft. The unsuspecting farmer has long been prone to fall for patent devices for "doing away with side draft," by some magic means. When side draft is present there is only one way to eliminate it, and that is by bringing the centre line of draw of the evenner and the true line of draft of the implement together. When the load is not drawn directly behind the team we have side draft, and with the simple hitch that equalises perfectly this side draft will be distributed between the horses and the load.

There are two common machines where it is not convenient to hitch directly in front of the machine. I refer to the binder and the plow. With four horses abreast on a binder there must be some side draft. It can be reduced to a minimum only by making the hitch short, so that the horses will walk as closely together as possible without crowding them. With the plow the remedy is to hitch tandem.

Unavoidable Consequences

The patent side draft hitch results in one of two undesirable effects; either a couple is produced by having two points of attachment on the machine and the side draft is put into the machine, or else the hitch becomes unbalanced. In the latter case the horses more directly in front of the machine are made to pull more than the others. Obviously, the principle of reducing side draft at the expense of two of the horses in a four-horse team is wrong.

The object of this article is to point out some of these unbalanced hitches. The examples given here are typical; they are not the only examples. Others might have been taken. The results given here are based on a mathematical treatment carefully checked up by practical experiments, and in both cases the practical experiment corresponded very closely with the theoretical results.

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the dynamometer, I might explain that it is simply an instrument for measuring draft. The actual "pull" exerted is measured in pounds. Two dynamometers were used with these experiments, one on each end of the hitch to determine the actual pull of each pair of horses.

Fig. 1 shows a four horse binder hitch. This hitch is really much simpler than it looks. It might seem at a glance that the left team were pulling from the end of the long evenner. This is not the case. They are hitched to a rigid link, the purpose of which can only be ex-

plained by the designer. It may look good, but it is of no practical value whatever, so far as the effect is concerned. The left doubletree might just as well be connected directly back to the long evenner. The left team is working on a 23-inch arm, while the right team works through 31½ inches. The reader will see at a glance the error of this hitch. The total draft of a binder is about 600 lbs., the left team is then pulling 347 lbs., and the right team 253 lbs., a difference of 94 lbs. The pole team pulls 37 per cent more than the others. The side draft is reduced slightly by loading down the pole team.

Fig. 2 shows a four-horse plow hitch designed to reduce side draft. As in the former case side draft is only reduced so far as the right team is made to pull more than their mates. This hitch is more complicated, because the load is being pulled from the two points. It might seem that the load was being pulled from the clevis directly in front of the true line of draft of the plow; actually, more than half of the load is being pulled by the chain on the left, so that the line of draw is several inches to the left of the true line of draft of the plow. By shifting both the points of attachment to the left this hitch could be made to equalize perfectly, but the effect would then be exactly the same as if a simple four-horse evenner were used, so far as the amount of side draft is concerned. Taking other things into account I would use the simple evenner. There is a certain amount of stiffness of action when the chain is working over the pulleys. This is objectionable, as it tends to disturb the steady action of the plow.

When this hitch is used on a plow having a total draft of 800 lbs. (which is often the case) the right team pulls 448 lbs., while the left only pulls 352 lbs., a difference of 96 lbs., or 27 per cent.

If anyone is interested in the method of figuring out a hitch of this kind the writer will be pleased to answer such enquiries. If you have a hitch that you do not understand, and wish to have checked up for its correctness, make a sketch, giving dimensions, and send it to the above address.

If four horses of equal size and ability are working together there is no reason why they should not all pull equally. In making an evenner the farmer measures it off very carefully, and drills his holes to within a fraction of an inch. This is as it should be. There is no reason then why he should be using hitches that are in error as the

FOUR HORSE PLOW HITCH

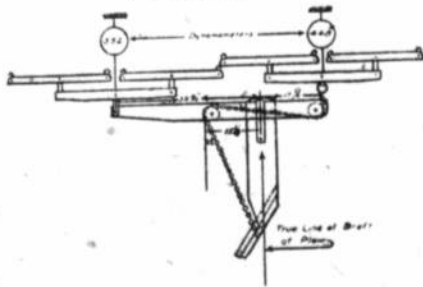


Fig. 2

above examples. In conclusion then, I would say, beware of complicated hitches; on the whole the simpler hitch is better, it will serve the purpose for which it is designed.

Control of Wireworms

Wireworms often do much damage to farm and garden crops, and, from their subterranean form of existence, are very difficult of control, says R. C. Treherne, of the Dominion Entomological Branch, in his recently-published pamphlet on Wireworm Control. They are slender brownish worms, about an inch in length. Their bodies are hard, shell-like and shiny, and they live entirely below ground, where they thrive on decaying vegetable matter and on the roots of growing plants. Tubers of potatoes, bulbs of onions, fleshy roots of beets and garden vegetables, germinating seeds of corn, and the fibrous roots of grain and grass crops, are commonly

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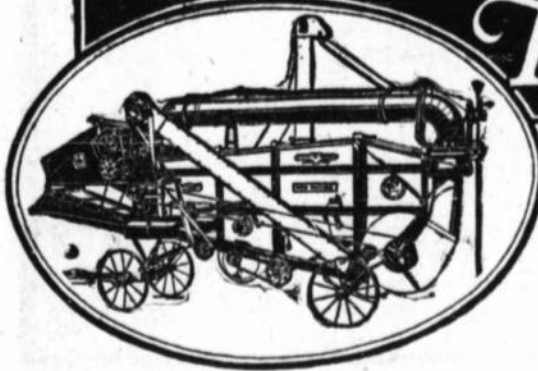
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McMaster's Tariff Speech

Continued from Page 7

the minister of trade and commerce (Mr. Robb), a considerable time to go there and come back—why raisins that come from California should be excluded by a tariff which has been increased by about 300 per cent. in order that raisins from the other side of the world may be brought in, is I suppose, part of that mania for interfering with the free play of commerce, which I expect will be sweetened and blessed by the slogan of 'Imperial Solidarity,' or something of that sort.

"I do not need to talk about the duties on artificial silk. Artificial silk has become a protected article, on the old protectionist theory that every process through which material goes should add something to the duties. I am not going to read all the different processes and all the different rates of duty; the duty starts at one end at 10 per cent. and ends at the other at 37½ per cent. . . .

"Why am I opposed to this budget? Because as far as I can see any governing principle in it, is the principle of protection. I could not quite see the force of all the bitterness in the remarks of the right hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Meighen) this afternoon. He should be rather pleased; this administration has come to agree to his fiscal views—there does not seem to be much difference between them on this budget. That is a matter, I should think, for congratulation, if the right hon. gentleman is really sincere in his protectionist views. But I sometimes wonder when I listen to his splendid eloquence and observe the operation of his analytic mind, whether he really is protectionist; it would seem strange if he were.

Condition of Agriculture

"What is the problem that faces the Canadian people today? Half our people live on the land; a great deal more than half the people, probably three-quarters of them, either live on the land or directly depend upon those who do. And what is the situation in regard to our farmers? Of course, they can improve their methods. I understand the view of the minister of agriculture (Mr. Motherwell), is that if only we could all go in for mixed farming, all would be well. I am quite willing to admit that farmers could improve their methods, that they may be able to get better prices for their products without getting more from the consumer, by following out proper methods of co-operative selling. And, perhaps, if the rings and combines will allow them—and there are such, although the right hon. leader of the opposition scoffs at the idea—they may get some things cheaper through co-operative buying. But that will not affect to any very great extent this great difficulty: that the farmer sells his products at prices which are somewhat under wholesale prices, and has to buy the commodities which he needs in retail quantities at prices enhanced by a protective tariff in many cases, and by the rings and the selling agreements which exist, to a greater extent than they otherwise would, under the tariff. This is the great problem of the farmer.

"I do not propose to enter into any long disquisition about the theory of free trade and protection, for I would weary you; you have listened to long speeches and interesting speeches today. I am opposed to the principle of protection. I do not propose to wipe it all out overnight; I do not propose to do anything extreme, but I propose, if I possibly can, through my feeble efforts, to get action. I am opposed to the principle of protection because it has proved itself in this country a most dismal failure. I do not think anybody will deny that we have an honest, a thrifty, a hard-working people. We have good men and good women in Canada. We have good soil, second to none for certain purposes. We have certain disadvantages; we are spread too sparsely over the country. We have a hard winter, but not an unhealthy one. But we have not kept our natural increase, and we have not kept the immigration which we have brought in at great expense during the last thirty years. That is the situation; that is the proof of the failure of this policy.

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attacked. The adults of wireworms are beetles about half-an-inch in length and brown or black in color, and live above ground. From their peculiar habit of flipping themselves into the air with an audible click when placed on their backs; the adults are usually spoken of as "click" or "snapping" beetles.

The eggs, so far as is known, are laid in the soil, sod land being commonly chosen, although fields of oats, wheat and other crops are frequently selected. Crop rotation, deep plowing, and thorough cultivation, together with a judicious selection of crops, will offset injury to a marked degree. On wheat land in the prairie provinces, relief from wireworm attack may be expected from intensive summerfallowing, commencing in early June. Plowing between May 15 and July 15 is also often effective. Insectivorous birds at this season of the year play an important part in the destruction of wireworms.

Stocker and Feeder Show

A Stocker and Feeder Show, under the auspices of the Winnipeg Livestock Exchange, will be held at the Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg, on Sept. 26, 27, 28 and 29. Prizes will be awarded for car-load lots of cattle, groups of five head, championship classes, championships in Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus classes, and grand championships. For the prize list address: R. J. Speers, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., or John Norquay, 304 Scott Block, Winnipeg.

Anti-National Policy

"Then, the policy is anti-national. It was called the National Policy; it is not a national policy; it is a policy which makes the trade question and the taxation question of this country nothing more than a local issue. The eloquent member for Comox-Alberni (Mr. Neill), last year stated with interesting frankness, that if he lived on the prairies he would no doubt be a free trader, but as he lived in British Columbia, he was a protectionist. It is not only anti-national, but it is anti-social, it gives certain people a direct interest in the incidence of taxation, and makes it profitable for some people that a high debt should be maintained in this country in order that there may be a high rate of taxation. It is anti-national in that sense. The consequence is that whenever a trade question is under discussion in this House, we have hon. members presenting, not a national view but a sectional view; it is hardly possible for them to do otherwise. . . .

Budget a Repudiation

"But there is a deeper reason Mr. Speaker, why I should oppose this budget, a reason deeper than any economic reason. I cannot regard this budget as anything else but a distinct repudiation of the representations made by the Liberal party at and since the convention of 1919, and, indeed, a falling away from the true historic principles of the Liberal party. I do not pretend that our practice has always been consistent with our profession, but I do say that as between the two great political parties of this country, the Conservative party stood for the principle of protection and the Liberal party stood for the principle of free trade, or, if not free trade, low tariff. If anyone tries to represent the Liberal party as a protectionist party he is endeavoring, I think, not to justly interpret the history of this country."

Mr. McMaster then proceeded to discuss the Liberal convention held in Ottawa, in August, 1919, and the method by which the Liberal platform was drafted at that meeting. He quoted the platform and referred to Mr. Fielding's remark in the House last year, that he did not regard himself as bound by the platform. However, Mr. McMaster recalled the fact that Mr. Fielding was in attendance at the convention, and after the platform had been drafted, he allowed himself to be nominated as leader of the party, presumably upon that platform. He further recalled a speech made by Mr. Fielding in the House of Commons on May 18, 1920, in which he moved, seconded by Mr. King, that there should be substantial reductions in the burdens of customs taxation to reduce the cost of living, and reduce the cost of implements of production. Then, again, he quoted from another speech by Mr. Fielding, in the House of Commons on May 10, 1921, where he again moved that the customs duties should be lowered to reduce the cost of living, and reduce the cost of implements of production and encourage the development of natural resources.

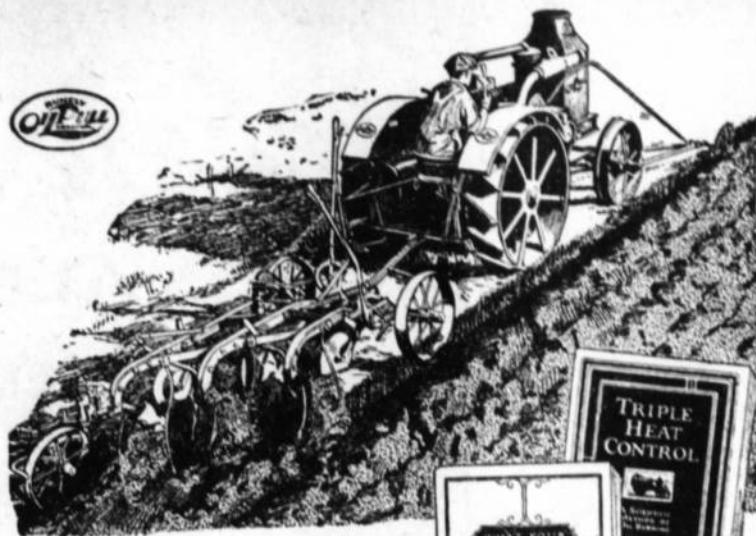
Continuing, Mr. McMaster said: "Without anger or discourtesy, but in all seriousness, I state that the present budget proposals, based in many instances on the principle of protection, are a repudiation of the words of the finance minister in 1920 and 1921. I say that it may be possible for public men to obtain office by laying certain programs before the people, and it may be possible after they get into office to depart from those programs and still remain in office, but I say that it is wrong. I submit the harm done to the country is not merely the economic harm that flows from the adoption of a false economic theory, but the harm that results to the public life of the country. The world is in an unsettled state today. Men are questioning the value of institutions which have come down to them from the past. I am a Liberal, but like Gladstone in the days gone by, I am anxious to preserve what is of value in our present social structure, and parliamentary institutions are one of the most precious institutions we have. But we can only have parliamentary institutions if we have representation, and representation becomes a farce if men do not advocate and en-

deavor to bring into force in power what they advocated while they were in opposition. . . .

Milk of the Word

"When the country was being prepared for the great victory of 1921, I played a very modest part in that preparation. I had the honor to accompany the prime minister into Western Ontario, in 1920, and to the 'Garden of the Gulf' in 1921, and I assure you, Mr. Speaker, in the 'Garden of the Gulf,' in that beautiful Prince Edward Island, I gave them the pure milk of the Cobdenite word. The people of that province, few in number, but I think, inferior to none in intelligence and patriotism, heard that gospel very gladly, and we found that at the next election there were elected from that province four members as Liberals to support a Liberal government. I believe they thought that the Liberal government, when returned to power, intended to make substantial reductions in the tariff. I am far from considering myself a Samson; but I do not propose to grind corn in the mills of the Philistines, nor do I propose to be dragged at the chariot wheels of the triumphant protectionists." . . .

No day
too long
—no load
too heavy



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The Dude Wrangler

By Caroline Lockhart

(Continued from Last Week)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Because Helene Spenceley, a western girl, contemptuously derides his mode of living, Wallace Macpherson breaks with his entire circle of friends and gives up his life of luxurious ease to make good on a Wyoming dry farm. He fails as a farmer through lack of experience and the continual harassment of Canby, a wealthy rancher who resents intrusion of settlers near his range. After poverty compels him to leave the homestead, Wallie works as a ranch hand, and the gentlemanly greenhorn becomes a hard rider and a tough. Canby courts Helene Spenceley, who to all appearances has forgotten Wallie, for she watches him sink to the level of his surroundings without a sign of concern. Wallie catches Canby in a predicament and forces him to settle for damages done in the homesteading days. This money enables Wallie to establish a pleasure resort or "Dude Ranch" on the old homestead. Wallie's wealthy Florida friends are the guests for the first season. He finds dude wrangling more vexatious than horse wrangling, for his guests are used to luxury and their rough and ready ranch experiences provoke a continual wail of complaint. In the last chapter Red McGonnigle brings down upon himself the wrath of Miss Mercy Lane, because he unintentionally frightens Aunt Lizzie Philbrick, the spinster of the party, out of her wits.

CHAPTER XXII

Rifts

BEFORE the birds had taken their heads from under their wings Miss Mercy Lane was up and crashing through the brambles on a hunt for "Red" McGonnigle.

It was a morning to thrill the soul of a taxi-cab driver, but it had no interest for Miss Mercy. The dew on the petals of the wild-rose, the opaline tints of a sweet-scented dawn meant nothing to that lady as, without a collar, her shirt-waist wrongly buttoned, her hair twisted into a hard "Psyche" knot, she searched for her enemy.

In her earnest desire to get in touch with Mr. McGonnigle as soon as possible, she clumped about, peering into the faces of the helpers, who had thrown their tarps down upon whatever spot looked a likely place for sleeping.

Pinkey she found without difficulty; also Mr. Hicks, who, awakened by the feeling that someone was looking at him, sat up and in a scandalized tone told her to go right away from him. "Red" McGonnigle, however, whether by accident or premeditation, had repaired with his blankets to a bed-ground where the Almighty could not have found him with a spy-glass. In consequence, Wallie was awakened suddenly by the booming voice of Miss Mercy demanding to know Red's whereabouts.

Her lids were puffed as if she had not closed them, and through the slits her eyes gleamed at him. She looked so altogether formidable as she stood over him that his first impulse was to duck his head under the covers.

Since it was manifestly impossible for Wallie to get to his feet as politeness demanded, and it seemed ridiculous to sit up in bed and converse with a lady he knew so slightly, it appeared that the best thing to do in the circumstances was to remain as he was, prostrate and helpless, and this he did—to take such a dressing down as made him tingle.

Aiming her finger at him, Miss Mercy declared that deliberately, wilfully, maliciously, "Red" McGonnigle had set her tent on a hump. More than that, he had cut down an alder, leaving some three or four sharp prongs over which he had spread her blankets. She would have been as comfortable on the teeth of a hay-rake, and had not even dozed in consequence. With her own ears she had heard "Red" McGonnigle threaten to "fix" her, and he had done it. If he was not discharged she would return to Prouty at the first opportunity. This was final.

Wallie argued vainly that it was an accident, that "Red" was altogether too chivalrous to take such a low-down revenge upon a lady, and explained that in any event it would be impossible to dispense with his services at this juncture. He declared that he regretted the matter deeply and promised to prevent a recurrence.

But Miss Mercy was adamant, and intimated that Wallie was in sympathy with his hiring if not in actual "cahoots" with him.

Wallie realized that it would be im-

possible to resent the implication with proper dignity while lying on the flat of his back looking up at his accuser, so he said nothing, whereupon Miss Mercy flung at him as she departed:

"I intend to ask a ride back to Prouty from the first passerby, and I shall knock you and your ranch at every opportunity!"

She returned to her teepee to complete her toilette while Wallie took his boots from under his pillow and drew them on glumly, feeling that much of the joy had been taken from what promised to be a perfect morning.

Mr Hicks, too, started breakfast in a mood that was clearly melancholy, for as he rattled the pots and pans Wallie heard him reciting:

"And when my time comes, let me go—not like the galley slave at night scourged to his dungeon—but like one sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust—" He stopped suddenly, and then in a voice that chilled Wallie's blood he shouted:

"Jumping Je-hoshaphat! Git out o' that grub-box!"

He had caught Mrs. Budlong in the act of spreading jam on a cracker.

"How dare you speak so to me?" she demanded, indignantly.

For answer, Mr. Hicks replied automatically:

"You ought to know by this time that I don't allow dudes snooping around when I'm cooking."

"You are insulting—I shall report you."

Mr. Hicks laughed mockingly:

"You do that and see what it gets you."

The cook quite evidently knew his power, for when Mrs. Budlong carried out her threat Wallie could only reply that he dared not antagonize Hicks, since to replace him would cause delay, inconvenience, and additional expense to everybody.

Mrs. Budlong rested all her claims upon her cameo breastpin and received the explanation coldly.

"Verra well," she said, incisively, "verra, verra well! I shall buy jam and crackers at the first station, Mr. Macpherson, and carry them with me."

Wallie had no heart to say more than: "Indeed, Mrs. Budlong, I am so sorry—"

But she was already on the way to report the controversy to her husband.

Mrs. J. Harry Stott beckoned him aside as breakfast was being placed on the table.

Mrs. Stott had a carefully cultivated mispronunciation of great elegance when she wished to be impressive, and as soon as she begun Wallie realized that something portentous was about to be imparted to him. Even the way she raised her eyebrows made him warm all over with a sense of guilt of something of which he was ignorant.

"You will excuse me if I speak frankly?"

Wallie gulped, wondering fearfully what she knew and how much.

She went on in a voice which seemed to have hoar-frost on it:

"But the fact is, I am not in the habit of eating with the help."

Wallie felt relief surge over him. His face cleared and he laughed lightly.

"I know that, of course, Mrs. Stott, but out here it is different. Camping is particularly democratic. It has never occurred to 'Red' or Hicks that they are not welcome at the table, and I fear that they would be greatly offended if I should suggest—"

Mrs. Stott drew herself up haughtily.

"That is no concern of mine, Wallie. It is a matter of principle with me to keep servants in their places. I am not a snob, but—"

"Sh-sh-sh!" Wallie looked over his shoulder in Hick's direction.

In clairion tones she continued:

"I cannot consent to letting down the barriers even in these unconventional surroundings. You can adjust the matter to suit yourself, but I absolutely refuse to sit cheek by jowl with the cook and McGonnigle!"

Wallie grew solemn, as well he might,

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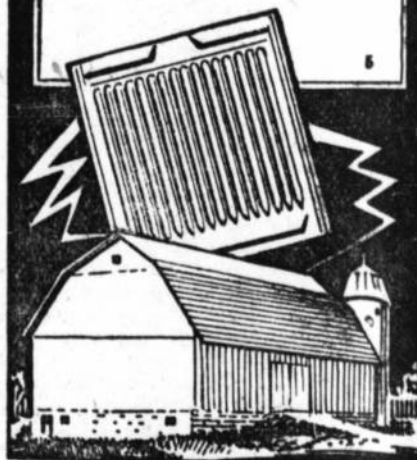
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"MY brothers were fine up-standing youngsters. As for me—I was badly sweeneyed and nobody gave a hook-joint whether I became a plough-horse or a saw-horse. I WAS swapped around 'till finally I got a regular boss who said, 'Sound as a nut, except that blamed sweeney. We'll soon get rid of that.' And he did with Gombault's Caustic Balsam".

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Some men act as though they will never die. A nice idea, but how about the widow when she has to provide for herself and family?

**NORTHWESTERN
LIFE**

for along with the tact of a diplomat to a Balkan state it required the courage of a lion to convey the information to one of Hicks' violent disposition that he was not fit to sit at table with the wife of the rising young attorney.

It weighed on his mind through breakfast, and he was not made more comfortable by the fact that "Red," stimulated to effervescence by so large an audience, tossed-off his bon-mots in a steady stream, unconscious that his wit was not a treat to all who heard him and that his presence was regarded as anything but highly desirable, while Mr. Hicks brought his tin-plate and, by chance purely, elbowed himself a place beside Mrs. Stott with the greatest assurance.

Wallie decided to postpone the delicate talk of dropping a hint to Mr. Hicks until later in the day, as he had plenty to engage his attention with Miss Mercy's departure confronting him.

"Red" denied the crime with which he was charged with a face of preternatural innocence, declaring that he was shocked that any one should attribute to him such a heinous offence as purposely leaving four sharp alder prongs under a lady's blankets. Nobody—bar none—had a greater respect for the sex than "Red" McGonnigle!

But Miss Mercy was not to be pacified by apologies, however abject, or explanations, however convincing. Implacable, and maintaining a haughty silence, she packed her suitcase and put an outing flannel night-gown—with a nap so long that it looked like a fur garment—in a fishnet bag. Having made stiff adieux to the party, she went and sat down on a rock by the roadside to await some passerby who would take her to Prouty.

She quite enjoyed herself for a time, thinking what a strong character she was, and how independent. A weaker woman would have allowed herself to be persuaded to overlook the incident, but she was of different metal. For nearly an hour this thought gave her great satisfaction, but, gradually, the monotony began to pall and she had a growing feeling of resentment that nobody missed her. It seemed deceitful, after making such an ado over her decision to leave them, to resign themselves so quickly to her absence. Mattie Gaskett might come and renew her entreaties for her to return, or, at least, keep her company!

The occasional bursts of laughter that reached her were like personal affronts and, finally, she included everybody in her indignation at "Red" McGonnigle. But, as the time dragged, her mood changed perceptibly. Though she would not admit it in her secret heart, she wished that someone would come and coax her to reconsider. From this stage, while the tents were being dismantled and packed into the bed-wagon accompanied by much merriment, she came to a point where she tried to think of some excuse that would enable her to return without seeming to make any concession, but the chugging of a motor sent Miss Mercy into the middle of the road to flag it before her indecision gave way to surrender.

It proved to be no less a person than Rufus Reed, who was transporting provisions on a truck between Prouty and a road-camp in the Park. Rufus welcomed company and intimated that his only wonder was that they were not all leaving.

So Miss Mercy clambered up beside Rufus and without looking back started on her return journey to Zanesville, Ohio, to soothe the brow of the suffering and minister to the wants of the dying in her professional capacity.

Pinkey sombrely looked after the cloud of dust in which Rufus and the Angel of Mercy vanished.

"That's one chicken we counted before it was hatched," he observed, regretfully, to Wallie.

The scenery was sublime that morning and the party were in ecstasies, but mere mountains, waterfalls, and gorges could not divert Wallie's mind from the disquieting fact that he must somehow convey the information to Mr. Hicks that his presence at table with the guests was undesirable.

As he rode, he framed tactful sentences in which to break the news to that formidable person, and he had

Continued on Page 20

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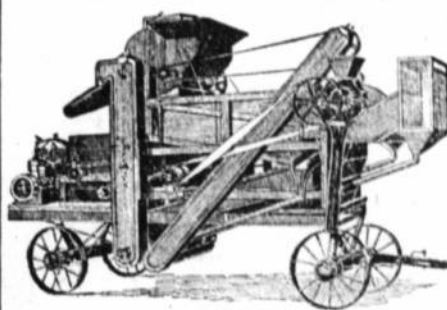
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News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Alberta

The Revised Constitution

Copies of the constitution and by-laws, as revised and adopted at the fifteenth annual convention held in Calgary, in January, 1923, are now ready for distribution. One copy is being forwarded to each secretary of a local free of charge. Further copies may be obtained from Central Office by secretaries, or members at ten cents per copy.

U.F.A. Sunday

June 17 is the date set for U.F.A. Sunday this year. The third Sunday in June has been found to be a suitable date, as it does not conflict with any general church festival.

For eight years now U.F.A. Sunday has been observed, and for several years the day has been kept generally throughout the province. Churches of all denominations have co-operated freely.

Locals are urged to make their plans for the day early, and make an organized effort to secure a good attendance. Where possible, the services of a local minister or other speaker should be secured.

Saskatchewan

G.G. Sunday at Fife Lake

A Grain Growers' Sunday mass meeting is being organized at Fife Lake, in the Willow Bunch district, at the instance of the Women's Section of the local association.

An effort will be made to secure the attendance of two local ministers, a Protestant and a Catholic, and it is hoped that the meeting will be largely attended and a great success. Every farmer in the district should make it a point to be present at this gathering.

Talent for Summer Rallies

J. M. Thomas, of Conquest, formerly of Regina, who is a well-known and valuable worker in the association, has volunteered to give his services in connection with the summer rallies during the first two weeks of July. Mr. Thomas is an accomplished baritone vocalist, and will be able to give valuable assistance in this connection.

Summer Rallies in District No. 14

Swift Current, Happy Land and Maple Creek constituencies have now definitely lined up their summer rallies, which will take place as follows: Swift Current, Mun. No. 136, on Monday, June 18; Mun. No. 137, on Tuesday, June 19; No. 166, on Wednesday the 20th; No. 167, on Thursday the 21st; Happy Land, Mun. No. 169, on Friday, June 22; and No. 231, on Saturday the 23rd. Maple Creek, Mun. No. 141, on Monday, June 25, and 109 and 139 at Tompkins, on Tuesday the 26th.

A New Association Organ

The executive of the association has entered into an agreement with Harris Turner and A. P. Waldron, who were associated in the production of Turner's Weekly, to publish a weekly newspaper in the interests of the S.G.G.A.

The paper will be published in Saskatoon, and will be known as The Progressive. The policy of the paper will be controlled by the association, and the association will have the option of taking over the paper, if desired, at the end of any business year, with the exclusive right to the name, The Progressive, on paying to Turner's Weekly Ltd., a sum equal to one year's net profits.

The net profits will be divided equally between the S.G.G.A. and Turner's Weekly Ltd., but the agreement will not become effective until the association has obtained and paid into Turner's Weekly Ltd., 5,000 fully paid subscriptions at the rate of \$2.00 per annum.

The importance of this venture to the association cannot be over-estimated at the present time, seeing that the press is tending to become more and more

under centralized private control, and it is hoped that every member will become a subscriber to what will, without a doubt, be one of the most live papers in the West.

Manitoba

Brandon District Board Meeting

A meeting of the Brandon-District Board was held at Brandon on May 28. Plans for a vigorous campaign for membership were discussed and arrangements completed for the annual mid-summer convention. The various members of the board reported on the locals they had visited and these indicated a very healthy condition, several locals reporting their membership up to that of last year and in some cases materially exceeding it.

Arrangements were completed for a midsummer convention to be held at Oak Lake, on June 19. Together with the consideration of the general work of the association it is planned to have the convention addressed by T. A. Crerar, M.P., Robt. Forke, M.P., Dr Laidlaw and if possible, Premier Bracken. This should ensure an unusually good program and it is confidently expected that this will be one of the best conventions in the history of the district association. Brandon is determined to make this a banner year.

The Temperance Campaign

The campaign in support of the maintenance and enforcement of the Manitoba Temperance Act is "warming up." Interest and feeling are becoming more tense every day, and the issues are becoming more clearly defined every day. It is safe to say that a very large proportion of the electorate will express themselves on the question on June 22.

The ballot will be in the following form:

Question. — Do you approve of the proposed law, entitled "An Act to provide for Government Control and Sale of Liquor," proposed by the Moderation League?	YES	
	NO	

A significant factor in the situation is the stand taken by the premier. At a great temperance meeting held in Winnipeg, on May 14, he occupied the position of chairman, and among other statements gave utterance to the following two statements:

"Speaking for myself only, I am opposed to any extension of the liquor business. I am opposed to it on economic as well as moral grounds."

"We do not feel that the people of Manitoba will confer on the province any good service, or on the government any favor if, on June 22, they ask us to go into the liquor business."

The temperance organization is being strongly supported by churches, U.F.M. locals, W.C.T. Unions and Women's Institutes. In addition to these bodies officially and financially backing the cause very encouraging support is coming from school teachers, from Boys Work and C.G.I.T. leaders throughout the province.

The dominant feature of the whole situation is the exposure of the wide open and vicious nature of the bill proposed by the league. It has been demonstrated that it offers no real control of sale, that it provides no safeguards against the abuses that have always accompanied sale of liquor for beverage purposes, and that it has absolutely no provision at all of any kind for dealing with bootlegging and illicit sale which it is promised will be abolished in six months. As more people know the real nature of the proposed law the opposition to it is bound to increase. It satisfies no one excepting the man who is willing to sacrifice everything to the gratification of his passion for drink.

On June 22, vote NO.

The Trail of Wisdom

A Wise Man has passed along this road and left the evidence of his wisdom by the mark of his

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The Countrywoman

An Addition to Family Income

THE period of financial stringency which farmers all over the American continent have been passing through this last two or three years has made them more critical, than ever before, of their business methods. Farm men and women are beginning now to put a greater importance on some of the smaller items. Like men in other businesses they are finding that side lines or extras may make all the difference between an unprofitable business and a profitable one. Where formerly all the attention was paid to grain farming on a huge scale, now some at least is being given to the dairy, poultry and garden.

Few of us realize just what these three items do toward adding to the farm income. Because the products are not sold on the market and a direct financial return made we are apt to overlook the fact that they actually add to the income.

The United States Department of Agriculture made a survey of 483 farm families in ten states; four eastern, three southern and three middlewestern states. It was found that the annual average value of food, fuel and shelter furnished by the farm to the average family of 4.6 persons was \$421.17 per family, or \$91.97 per person. Of this amount \$261.35 or 62 per cent. represented food furnished by the farm.

Food was divided into four classes: groceries, animal products, fruits and vegetables. The percentage of these classes furnished by the farm is interesting to note. Groceries, 5.6 per cent.; animal products, 83.5 per cent.; fruits, 66.6 per cent.; vegetables, 78.2 per cent. (This with the possible exception of the per centage of fruit is quite applicable to the Western Canadian farm).

The Extension Record cites a table showing the contribution made from one farm to the farm income:

Food Furnished to the Average Family			
Item	Amount Per Year	Price Per Unit	Total Value
Garden			\$ 50.00
Hogs	400 lbs.	.07	28.00
Milk	365 gals.	.20	73.00
Butter	104 lbs.	.30	31.20
Eggs	104 doz.	.25	26.00
Poultry	52 fowls	1.00	52.00
Total			\$260.20

An enquiry to 25,000 crop reporters in the United States recently revealed that about 70 per cent. of the food supplies consumed on the farms were produced locally and 30 per cent. was shipped in. About 60 per cent. of the locally-produced supplies are produced on the farms on which they are consumed. It was estimated that about nine per cent more could be produced locally.

Many farmers do not keep cows because they do not like milking, others will not be bothered with feeding pigs and perhaps even a larger number are apt to look upon the work done in the garden or with the poultry flock as unprofitable labor. A glance over the above table shows us that these small items are very important. It points out a way of cutting down expenses for the coming year and at the same time providing food of a better quality for the farm table.

Health Pamphlets

Two interesting and instructive pamphlets dealing with health topics have come to our editorial desk just recently from the Federal Department of Health. Both of them contain material which would be of valuable assistance in the home and would make a worthy addition to the library shelf of any women's organization.

One pamphlet is entitled Sanitation, and is written by E. Evan Parry, supervising architect of the Department of Health. It has been published because of an insistent demand for the knowledge it contains. It deals especially with sewage disposal for isolated houses or buildings where there is no municipally-organized and managed system available. This makes it of practical use for the average farm house and country school. The illustrations are well arranged to make clear the instructions given.

The pamphlet points out at the beginning that "There is still, one source of preventable disease which is as insidious as any other, and which has not yet received the practical attention that

it requires. It is the treatment, as perfectly as can be accomplished of our sewage in rural districts." And, again, "The sanitary disposal of human excreta will prevent not only typhoid fever but also dysenteries, hookworm, tapeworm and roundworm diseases, much of the diarrhoea of infant and adult life and some of the tuberculosis."

It enumerates the possible means of contagion and warns against contamination of the drinking water supply. The carelessly-constructed and cared for privy is severely condemned. The use of the outdoor privy in winter is a menace to health, so a couple of examples of convenient and easily-constructed indoor toilets are given, and instructions for the best methods of disposal of the waste. Advice is given for the installation of suitable sewage system to meet various conditions.

The second pamphlet is a revised edition of The Canadian Mother's Book, written by Dr. Helen Macmureh, chief of the Division of Child Welfare. The first edition of this helpful booklet appeared in 1920, and was in strong demand among mothers who wished to provide wisely for the expected wee stranger in the home. In the new edition it is even more helpful, as it contains a weight chart, feeding tables and schedules. The proper diet and care for the prospective mother is explained in very simple but clear language. The best kind of clothes for the young infant are described. Mothers will find it a very instructive pamphlet.

Both of the above-mentioned publications may be obtained free of charge from the Deputy Minister, Department of Health, Ottawa.

A Home-made Kiddy-koop

This home-made kiddy-koop is one of the handiest articles as well as the most inexpensive that a mother can have in this mosquito-infested place.

The one I have is as good as new and three babies have occupied it. The kiddy-koop is made of old wheels from a broken go-cart, a few pieces of lumber and some screen, two hinges, a lock and a little chain to keep the lid from falling back.

A mattress, home-made or otherwise, or a heavy blanket, does for the bottom. A frame made to be elevated a few feet makes less stooping for the mother when baby is small. Here the baby can play in safety. Here he will learn to creep and to stand without bumping himself or getting slivers in his tender knees.

When I hang up the clothes or work in my garden I wheel the kiddy-koop out and put it under a tree, knowing that King Baby is perfectly safe from the dog and cats and here he can play in comfort, free from flies and mosquitoes; can also take his bottle and fall asleep in peace. Or if there are other young children in the home, by locking the hinged door baby is safe from articles thrown about or playing children. I have made some curtains of denim to protect the sides and top when necessary.



A Convenient and Comfortable Home-made Baby Coop.

My babies used to cry to go into the kiddy-koop which is a pretty fair recommendation of the article in question. This kiddy-koop has been given three coats of white paint and a finishing coat of enamel. Care should be taken to make it the proper width to go through the doors in the house, otherwise the measurements can be made to suit the size of rooms.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

When Judges Come to Town

In days gone by we used to judge at a large number of fairs and have vivid recollections of the various kinds of treatment we received at the hands of directors and exhibitors. Some memories are happy, grateful ones of kind motherly women who, after our work was done, whisked us away from the sultry, sticky building where the women's classes are displayed. Other recollections are positive nightmares—hot, stuffy boarding-houses so badly infested with pests that sleep is impossible, and meals that can hardly be seen for flies.

People who travel around serving the public should not be compelled to spend their time in surroundings such as these. Moreover, it is seldom necessary that they be subjected to undue discomfort if the directors of fairs will make arrangements for hospitality beforehand. It is true that lots of people do not know what the accommodation in their locality is like, but they should make it their business to find out. Nothing gives a town a black eye more quickly than a poor "stopping-place."

If there is nowhere fit for people to stay the directors should find rooms in homes so that judges can sleep at night and can "clean up" after the day's work. We have been in towns for a number of hours before anyone could be persuaded to "take the judge"—and we thought we were not particularly dangerous looking individuals either. After being up in the night previous catching trains and spending the day in the close atmosphere of the fair buildings, handling sticky cakes, pies and jellies, we were ready to wash our hands and comb our hair. But the directors had not a place for us to go.

One thing above all others that judges like "on a circuit" is a bath—even if it is only in a wash tub. After driving on dusty roads or travelling on trains they appreciate it if their hostesses offer them means of scrubbing up. People who make the road travelled by these public servants a little smoother will live in their memories for years.

What is Efficiency?

At one time, not so very long ago either, people thought a successful homemaker was one who could make the whitest and lightest loaves of bread. But this is no longer the standard by which a woman's ability is tested. Today, an efficient homemaker organizes her business so that the work is done with the smallest expenditure of energy. She uses the salvaged time and strength for molding the characters of her children so they will become upright, worthy citizens; for providing social life in the home, and for producing a religious atmosphere that will cause them to reverence God all the days of their lives.

A skillful homemaker studies the problems of nutrition for children and adults, just as a farm man learns the best way to feed the stock. Instead of making the whitest possible bread she bakes loaves made from whole grains and provides plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk each day that the family will have every chance to keep in the best of health.

Last, but not least, an efficient homemaker is particular about her personal appearance so that her growing family in years to come will have pleasant memories of a trim, neat mother.

The activities mentioned above involve no expenditure of money, but they do demand the use of all the available brain power a woman possesses. In these days, living conditions are such that a homemaker must be continually on her tip-toes if she wishes to maintain the highest degree of efficiency.

ITCHING BURNING ECZEMA ON SCALP

In Pimples. Formed Hard Crust. Hair Fell Out. Cuticura Healed.

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"This trouble lasted about three months before I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bought more and I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap when I was healed." (Signed) Miss Gertrude Harrington, 1010 Delaware Ave., Butte, Mont.

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"Aye," exclaimed Sandy, to his bored London acquaintance, "Scotland's the finest place on earth!" "Then what made you leave it," asked a disgusted voice, "since you like it so much?"

Sandy chuckled.

"Aweel, it was like this. In Scotland everybody was as clever as masel, and I couldn't mak' muckle progress. But here—" he chuckled again, "here I am gettin' on vera weel!"

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

New C.P.R. Land Policy

The Editor—I was astounded to read your editorial in The Guide under the above heading, under date of May 23, and especially your summing up of the proposition in the two lines, "This new plan of the C.P.R. is a far-seeing, broad minded and statesmanlike scheme." I rubbed my eyes to see if there was not two more words there. "For the C.P.R." but I could not see them. I wondered if it was not a misprint. Can it be possible that a paper which is supposed to be speaking to 70,000 farmers should presume to speak for 30,000 farmers who are holders of C.P.R. contracts and encourage them to put their heads into a halter, which would lead them and their children for 34 years without first looking to see whether it was leading them. As secretary of the committee which was appointed by a meeting of the representatives of these 30,000 contract holders, which was held during the last U.F.A. convention, in Calgary, last January, I have scanned this proposal very carefully, and I look upon it as the first proposal by the executive committee of this huge corporation for a settlement in which they have been looking at the side of the C.P.R., and they have not stopped to seriously consider the farmers' side of the question. Since you have presumed to speak for the 30,000 contract holders, I want to ask you to show me how the farmer could reasonably be expected to sign such a contract and expect to carry out its provisions.

How is the man who has bought a quarter-section of irrigated land from the C.P.R. in their eastern section, and agreed to pay \$50 per acre, which will make the purchase price \$8,000, and then borrowed another \$2,000 for improvements, going to pay 7 per cent. of this amount, or \$700, together with his water rentals of \$1.25 per acre, which will make another \$200 or \$900, out of each and every crop grown on that quarter-section before he can have a dollar for paying his taxes, or to pay his store bills and other living expenses? Kindly tell me what kind of a crop you would advise him to plant on his irrigated land, or what combination of crop which he can convert into cash each year to cover these expenses and to provide

a living for his family while he is doing the work.

You may say I am taking an extreme case. There are dozens if not hundreds of such cases, and I will venture the assertion that the big majority of contract holders who have purchased these high-priced irrigated lands are now owing more than the original purchase price, because the interest and water rentals have been piling up until they have more than covered the amount of the first payment on the land, and I have the first one to hear from yet, who has purchased this kind of land on the C.P.R.'s 20-pay contracts, who had paid anything on their principal, where they have been entirely dependent on the land bought to meet the payments of interest and water rentals before they paid any principal. I am no editor, and do not know anything about editing a farmers' paper, but I am a farmer and farmed irrigated land, and I have lived in Canada for about 17 years now and I think I know the conditions under which farmers are living, and I want to say that it is impossible for these irrigated lands to pay these expenses under present conditions. I do not mean by this that it will never be possible for these irrigated lands to be put on a paying basis.

I not only believe, but I know, that these same lands could be put on a paying basis within a period of three years if the C.P.R. would supply the money for the construction of sugar beet factories, of sufficient capacity to grind the beets which could be grown on these lands. I do not mean that all the lands which have been sold at these high prices, but I mean all the good lands which lay right for the proper distribution of the water, and that are lying within a reasonable hauling distance of the C.P.R.'s sidings. This reasonable hauling distance would be about three miles. Do not condemn this idea because the sugar beet industry was tried out once in Canada and failed. I could tell you why it failed if you could give me the space, but I know I am now over reaching your rules for space. Just think of the prices we are now paying for the sugar we are putting in our coffee every morning, and take it from me that every ton of beets grown on these lands would make about 235 to



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THE FISHING SEASON OPENS IN DOO

One day a little Doo Dad played hockey from school. No one knew where he had gone. The little Doo Dad told Roly, Roly told Poly; Poly told Sleepy Sam; Sleepy Sam told Old Man Grouch; Old Man Grouch told Doc Sawbones. Then it was just as if every little Doo Dad had a radio receiving set and the story was broadcasted, for every little Doo Dad knew that the perch were "biting." Just below where the big bridge crosses the Doo river, the stream widens. Here the little Doo Dads hurried. They are still coming down the turnpike and up over the hill rushes Tiny, the elephant, eager to get his line into the water and try his luck. For hours Poly has been sitting on the log without a single bite, and the poor little pup is wondering how he will ever get to the bank, without getting soaking wet. Doc Sawbones is the real fisherman—seven beauties he has caught. His line is tight and I would not be surprised if he had another big one hooked. Any way, Doc is so busy that he hasn't even a suspicion of what is happening to his fine string of fish. Old Man Grouch is almost as busy as Doc Sawbones, and no one is busier than Roly. When it comes time to go home, Roly will have more fish than he can carry, and Old Man Grouch will try to make people believe that he caught at least a dozen. But people will say: "Where are they?" and then what will Old Man Grouch do? That impudent old Scotch steamboat captain don't seem to realize that the fish are biting and that Doc Sawbones himself is fishing. Of course, Old Sleepy Sam had to go fishing, and of course, he had to go to sleep. Now, Flannel-foot is terribly excited, for he is sure that the steamboat will run into Sleepy Sam and throw him into the water. Flannel-foot is worried, for when Sleepy Sam tries to swim with his wooden leg—it bobs up like a fishing cork and keeps Sleepy's head under the water.



243 pounds of granulated sugar, and that with the proper preparation of these lands we could make them produce an average of 12 tons to 15 tons of beets per acre. Every acre planted in beets would pay for all expenses of growing the crop and the costs of manufacturing, and pay for interest and water rentals, and pay the purchase price with two crops. We have no such factories and until we have them assured no farmer is justified in signing any new contracts at any such prices.

You may say that I have taken an extreme case by citing a case of the highest priced lands. I will then take a case of dry lands and put the price below the average price paid for these lands. Take the case of a farmer on a half-section of land bought at \$20 per acre, and where he has put his own improvements on the land, and on which the accumulated interest during these bad years leaves him still owing the original purchase price of the lands, 7 per cent. of the principal will require him to pay \$448 per year before he will have a dollar for paying his taxes or living expenses. This does not look large for 40-bushel wheat crops at \$1.00 net per bushel, but take the case of the five-bushel crop at 60 to 75 cents per bushel, and see what he will do in the dry years. If he meets his land payments what will his family live on and who will pay his taxes?

This question is such a big one and of such vital importance to all of us, that I hope you will not begrudge me the space to discuss it sufficiently to give us all an opportunity to look at it from every angle and I would like the opportunity of answering every argument which you can put up in its favor. If the C.P.R. would give the farmers three years in which to pay off their other indebtedness and adjust themselves to present conditions so that they can get started in the mixed farming which all are advocating and then lower the rate of interest to 5 per cent. then the farmers would be justified in signing their proposed contracts.—W. D. Trego, Calgary, Alberta.

Note.—Mr. Trego in his letter jumps at certain conclusions which in a measure destroy the usefulness of his criticism. The Guide did not and would not claim to express the views of the 30,000 farmers who are holders of C.P.R. contracts. We merely commented on a hard, cold business proposition. We assumed that these 30,000 farmers were already under contract to make certain payments and that their indebtedness had accumulated to a point where many of them were unable to meet it, and the C.P.R. had voluntarily come forward with a proposal to consolidate the indebtedness and extend it over a 34-year period. We maintain that that proposition was a good business one for every person concerned. The fact that some of the contract holders may be unable to meet their payments even under the new scheme does not affect the merit of the situation whatever. If they are unable to carry on under the 34-year scheme then it will be a matter to be considered further, and the C.P.R. will find it necessary to make conditions under which farming can be made profitable and the settlers will be able to remain.

Mr. Trego may be correct in regard to the sugar beet industry, and if so, no doubt that industry will be developed in the course of time. Yet even that does not prove that it would be better to force a farmer off the land because he cannot meet his present payments rather than extend those payments for 34 years.—Editor.

Woolen Mill Wanted

The Editor—This is a subject in which most people are interested, and is of vital importance to farmers, because the price we get for our wool will not pay for what the sheep eat in the winter. I have sheared 40 sheep the last three years, averaging 300 pounds, and I did not get enough to buy a suit of clothes. This year I sold my wool to a firm that was buying to ship direct to the United States. I got 12½ cents a pound. They had to pay 15 cents duty on the wool, as it came from the sheep's back. That wool would lose in washing and scouring about 50 per cent., so they pay about six cents on freight to get it to the United States, which is 12 cents a pound for clean wool, 30 cents duty, making a total of 54½ cents before that wool gets to its destination, without allowing anything for agents expenses, which would probably bring it up to 60 cents.

Putting these facts together, why don't we have a woolen mill here in Edmonton?

Then I see a statement that Canada imported \$21,000,000 worth of woolen goods from the United States last year, paying a duty of 30 per cent. on the manufactured article. I know a citizen of Edmonton, over 60 years of age, who owned and operated a moderate-sized woolen mill in Ontario and was burnt out in 1906. This man came from a family of woolen-mill operators from Scotland, and knows it thoroughly, and from him I have secured some facts that I will give to the public, to help create an interest to establish a woolen-mill here in the West.

First, he says the water in the Saskatchewan river is all that can be desired. He sold the very best all-wool blankets for \$6.00; all-wool cloth for making workmen's clothes for 60 cents a yard, seven yards to a suit, \$4.20; that would last three times as long as a suit you would pay \$20 for. These illustrations will give some idea, without going further into details, of what a woolen mill would do for the people, if owned and operated in the interest of the people instead of being operated for private gain.

If a privately-owned mill was operated in the West, the object would be to make all the profit they could for the shareholders, taking the advantage of the duty and the freight, and would give the farmers as small a price as they could for their wool. You cannot buy clothing made any cheaper in a local factory than you can for what is made 1,000 miles away. The same will apply to oatmeal, flour or any other article. Competition has very little to do in fixing the price of commodities to the public. There is an understanding among all manufacturers to have a uniform price. Private gain is what they are after, and with them the question is, how much blood can they extract from the people without causing a revolt.

All woolen goods can be made cheaper than you can buy shoddy for. Alberta raised last year about 250,000 pounds of wool. My friend tells me that about \$50,000 would put up a building and furnish machines that would work up all that wool. That is less than one-half pound per capita, and 12 cents per capita would build the mill. We want all that wool right here in Alberta, and five times as much. The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association states that 43 cents a pound could be paid for wool and good woolen cloth sold for \$1.00 a yard, and about \$3.00 would pay for a yard of all-wool, the best cloth money could buy. The factory would employ 35 operators, so after the factory was built we would have \$77,500 to build homes for the operators at \$2,200 each, and would give all the modern conveniences. While it would benefit the farmers who raise sheep the most, it would build up the West and keep our money at home and so help everyone.—W. R. Ball, Deer Mound, Alberta.

[Will correspondents please note that letters not accompanied by the full name and address of the writer (not necessarily for publication) will not be printed. This rule is absolute.—Editor.]

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You can undoubtedly make more cups of tea of equal strength with a pound of BLUE RIBBON than with any other tea.

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"How dear to my heart
Are the scenes of my Childhood"

RECOLLECTIONS of bygone days recall, above all other things, the old home — the place that sheltered us in youth. We have changed during the years that have intervened but the old house stands just the same, just as substantial, just as bright and cheerful.

Those who built it, those who have cared for it, have guarded its appearance jealously. They have kept it clothed in those coats of paint that help the old home to withstand the ravages of time. Surface protection and preservation make the old home perennially young.

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The Flavor Lasts

D37

Live Farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.

The Dude Wrangler

Continued from Page 15

finally a complete and carefully prepared speech which he meant to deliver in a friendly but firm manner. The result he could only guess at. Hicks might quit, or he might resent the affront to his dignity with any convenient weapon, or after a savage outburst of sarcasm he might make the best of the situation. The only thing that Wallie could not imagine was a calm acquiescence. It would be easier to replace Mr. Hicks, however, than to acquire a new party of dudes at this late season, so Wallie nerved himself to the ordeal.

The passengers who preferred to ride in the surrey had now increased to a number which made it necessary for them to sit in each other's laps, and it devolved upon Wallie to drive their horses. Herding loose horses is sometimes a task to strain the temper, and these were that kind of horses, so that by the time the party reached the noon-day camp Wallie was in a more fitting mood to confront Mr. Hicks than when they had started.

The cook was busy over the campfire when Wallie determined to speak and have it over.

"Don't let him tree you or run you into the river," Pinky, who knew Wallie's purpose, warned him jocosely. "I'm glad it ain't me has the job of tellin' that hyena that he ain't as welcome as the president."

Wallie could not share Pinky's

amusement. On the contrary, it annoyed him. That was the worst of his partner nowadays, he was so happy that nothing troubled him. Perhaps envy was at the bottom of this irritation; at any rate, Wallie frowned and told himself that he never would have believed that love could make such a simpleton of anybody.

As Wallie drew nearer, through the smoke and steam rising from various cooking utensils he noted that Mr. Hicks' expression was particularly melancholy and his color indicated that a large amount of bile had accumulated in his system. There was something tragic in the very way he stirred the frying potatoes, and as Wallie hesitated Hicks set his fists on his hips and recited in a voice vibrating with feeling:

"Into this Universe, and why not knowing,
Nor whence, like water willy-nilly flowing,
And out of it, as wind along the waste,
I know not whither willy-nilly blowing."

It did not seem a propitious moment to "put Mr. Hicks in his place," as Mrs. Stott had phrased it, but Wallie had no desire to nerve himself twice for the same ordeal; therefore, with something of the desperate courage which comes to high-strung persons about to have a tooth extracted, Wallie advanced and enquired cordially:

"Well, Mr. Hicks, how are things coming?"

"I am not complaining," replied Mr.

Hicks, in a tone which intimated that once he started enumerating his grievances he would not know where to finish.

"Pleasant people, aren't they?" Wallie suggested.

"So is a menagerie—after it's eaten."

"They do have appetites," Wallie admitted. "I suppose it's living in the open."

"I've cooked for section hands on the Burlington, and they were canary-birds beside these Poland-Chinas. We had ought to brought troughs instead of tinware."

"You mustn't speak so of our guests," Wallie reprimanded.

Hicks went on wrathfully:

"That fat sister in the cameo-breast-pin—she swiped a can of potted chicken on me yesterday—she's a regular 'camp-robber'."

Wallie interposed hastily:

"We mustn't have any trouble. I want to get through this trip peacefully. In fact, Mr. Hicks, it's along this line that I wished to have a word with you."

Mr. Hicks looked at him quickly and suspiciously.

"Has any of 'em been kickin' on me?"

Wallie hesitated, casting a furtive eye about as he did so for the most convenient exit.

"Not kicking, I wouldn't say kicking, Mr. Hicks, but it has been suggested—I have been thinking that it might be pleasanter for you and Red to have your own table."

Mr. Hicks stopped turning over the potatoes and looked at him for what seemed to Wallie a full minute.

"In other words," he said, finally, in a voice that was oily and coaxing, as if he wanted the truth from him, "the dudes don't want the cook and the horse-wrangler to eat with them?"

Wallie noticed uneasily that while Hicks spoke he was tentatively feeling the edge of the knife he had been using. Instinctively Wallie's eyes sought the route he had selected, as he replied conciliatingly:

"No reflection upon you and Red is intended, Mr. Hicks; it is just that Eastern people have different customs, and we have to humor them, although we may not agree with them."

There was another silence, in which Hicks continued to thumb the knife in a manner that kept Wallie at a tension, then he said with a suavity which somehow was more menacing than an outburst:

"Perhaps it would be better for us rough-necks to eat at the second table. It hadn't occurred to me that our society might not be agreeable to ladies and gentlemen. I'm glad you mentioned it."

Hicks seemed to purr, actually. His tone was caressing—like the velvet touch of a tiger—and his humble acceptance of the situation was so unnatural that Wallie felt himself shiver with apprehension. Was he capable of putting ground-glass in the sugar, he wondered, or dropping a spider in something?

"Red" was plainly disgruntled when he found himself, as it were, segregated, and he sulked openly; but Hicks, on the contrary, was so urbane and respectful that everyone remarked his changed manner, and Mrs. Stott triumphantly demanded to know if it were not proof of her contention that servants were the better for being occasionally reminded of their position.

"I am not a snob," she reiterated, "but common people really spoil my appetite when I am obliged to eat with them."

Wallie, however, could not share her elation, for there was that in Mr. Hicks' eye whenever he met it which renewed his uneasy forebodings as to ground glass and spiders.

(To be continued next week.)

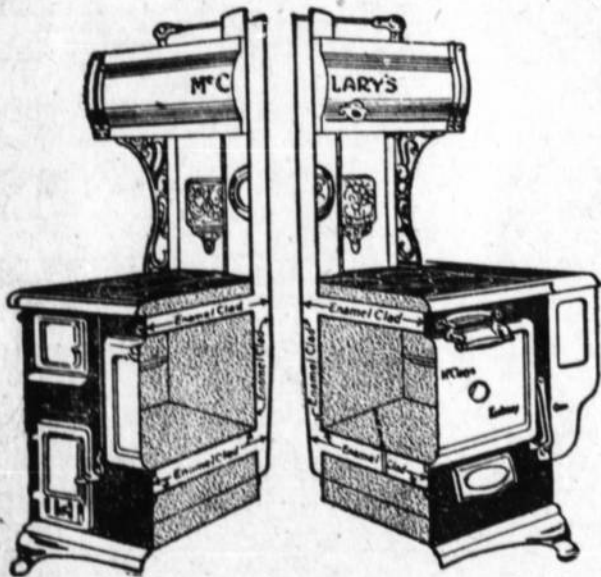
In a cropping system that includes Winter Rye, greater security is ensured against loss than is the case where it is not grown. Rye grows vigorously during May and June, and may produce a fair crop in a season when summer drought ruins spring-sown grains.

Where the trash is buried in one corner of the furrow, much better connection is made with the subsoil by the remainder of the furrow slice.

McClary's

Kootenay

The Range that
Resists Rust



This is how the Kootenay would look sawn in two. It shows the inside flues, which are enamel-clad, and the white nickelled Armco Oven.

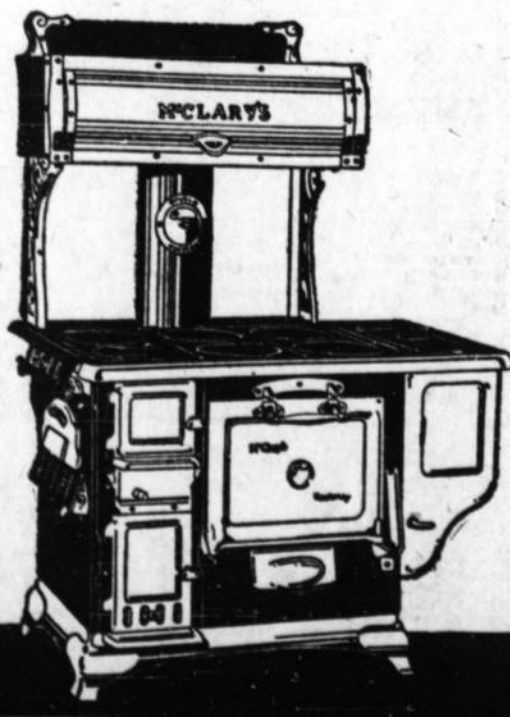
NO steel range lasts longer than its flues. The corroding coal gases and rust play havoc with these vital parts.

In a Kootenay Range the flues and smoke box are made of Armco Ingot rust-resisting iron, further protected by being "enamel-clad." Hard, tough enamel! Nothing better to resist rust and corrosion.

Under and around the oven, up through the smoke-box—the points usually attacked by rust are guarded by porcelain enamel. No other steel range possesses this McClary's protection. It adds years of service to the Kootenay Range.

The White Nickelled Kootenay Oven heats quickly and evenly and is easy to clean.

Burns hard coal, soft coal or wood equally well.



McClary's London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, 135
Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10, and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—Half inch, \$4.20; one inch up to six-inch limit, single column \$8.40 an inch flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

Various

SAVE YOUR LIVESTOCK and your money. Get our complete free catalog of veterinary and stockmen's supplies, vaccines, instruments, marking devices, etc. Write today. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., 290 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man.

PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS, SERVICE-able age, roans and reds; also choice Aberdeen-Angus bulls at farmers' prices. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 22-5

MOLASSES—FEED MOLASSES IN BARRELS Lowest price. H. Moore, 304 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg. 19-5

STERILITY IN CATTLE—WE SPECIALIZE IN this work. Drs. Kesten & McGillivray, 188 James Street, Winnipeg. A3579. 23-13

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—A FINE BUNCH of young pigs for sale from March and April litters, \$15 at eight weeks. Satisfaction and pedigree guaranteed or money refunded. Henry J. Pederson, Redlyn, Sask. 21-6

YORKSHIRES—APRIL AND MAY LITTERS, either sex, \$12, eight weeks, with papers. Sire of sows grand champion boar, Brandon fair. Bred to Brethour boar from Ontario. R. S. Crabb, Fertilly, Alta. 22-2

YORKSHIRES—SELECT BACON TYPE, FROM prize-winning stock, satisfaction guaranteed; also young bulls, Scotch breeding. Chas. E. Irwin, Newdale, Man. 22-3

LARGE, IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, FROM mature stock, farrowed April, \$12, eight weeks, including papers. Albert Martin, Antler, Sask. 22-5

SELLING—YORKSHIRES, APRIL, MAY FAR-row, from prize-winning stock. Boars, \$15; gilts, \$12; papers free. Chas. Ferguson, Round Hill, Alta. 19-6

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, registered, eight weeks old, \$12 each. Sire, Brethour's Nephew; dam, McDonald. James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 20-5

GET A BIG YORKSHIRE WITH SMALL JOWL. Pigs from prize-winning stock, farrowed April 10, \$15. Papers. Morton Lovett, Huntton, Sask. 23-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FALLOWED April 8 and 9, from large, smooth, mature sows \$15. H. W. Harvey & Son, Rapid City, Man. 23-3

Mr. Jas. D. McGregor as an Advertiser

The veteran breeder of pure-bred stock from Brandon, Man., has been kind enough to tell us the results of his advertising:

"I might just say that we are getting exceptionally good results from our advertising in The Guide. We only started manufacturing our stock foods early in the year, and this is our first year in the seed business, but our turnover has been away and above our expectations, and from small advertisements in The Guide we got as many as from 200 to 300 direct letters.

"I would also like to say, in connection with our livestock, which we were advertising early in the year, the results which we have received from this advertising in your paper has been phenomenal. From one small ad. in January, we received 85 direct enquiries and we have sold, since January 1, 37 bulls and 12 females. These have all been sold absolutely by mail and directly through enquiries which were obtained from advertising in your paper. We have spent many times more per month on advertising in other years but have never been able to get advertising which has brought such results as this."

What We Have Done for Mr. McGregor We Can Do For You.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS AT TOP OF PAGE

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.



CATTLE

Herefords

SELLING—HEREFORDS FROM ACCREDITED herds, registered bulls, females. Prices right. Superior quality. Inspection invited. Terms arranged. H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man. 7-1

Aberdeen-Angus

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull, five years old, good individual and stock bull. Price, \$75. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 22-2

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS yearling bulls, tubercular tested, \$75 each. M. W. Bell, Islay, Alta. 22-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL Price \$100. John Tomlin, Gallivan, Sask. 19-5

Shorthorns

SHORTHORN, FASHION-BOY, CALVED March, 1922, sired by Nonpareil Spice, weight at 14 months, 1,000 pounds. \$125 delivered in Manitoba. W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, roan, 13 months old. George Taylor, Bresaylor, Sask. 22-2

Red Polls

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS, one yearling, one two-year-old, good individuals, best breeding. A. W. Sumis, Olds, Alta. 22-2

Holsteins

WANTED—10 TO 20 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN heifers. A. J. Fahimon, Holdfast, Sask. 22-2

Jerseys

SELLING—REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, ALL ages. John Redgwick, Melville, Sask. 21-5

SWINE

Various

YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE—YORKSHIRES, Tamworths, Berkshires: pure-breds and grades. Animal Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. 20-6

Hampshires

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, EIGHT WEEKS, either sex, \$20, two for \$35, delivered, with papers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also some bred sows to farrow in June, \$40. Jas. T. Pepper, Goodwater, Sask. 19-6

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, AT eight weeks, \$16 each, two for \$30. Mrs. Ida Whyman, Invermay, Sask. 21-3

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, \$16 EACH, TWO for \$30 at eight weeks. Chas. Dezotell, Davidson, Sask. 23-2

HAMPSHIRE, NINE WEEKS, \$10 EACH, FROM registered mature stock. W. Parkin, Innisfail, Alberta.

Berkshires

FOR SALE—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, April, May and June farrowed. Priced to sell. Boars, \$15; sows, \$17; at eight weeks old. Registered, transferred and express prepaid to any station in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta included in price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants on older stock. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 20-5

SELLING—PROLIFIC BACON TYPE, REGIS-tered Berkshires, five boars, born February 14, \$13 each; nine boars, born April 1, \$10 each; papers, included. Preserve this ad. as it will not appear again. N. O. McDowell, Heward, Sask. 20-5

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, \$10: White Orpingtons, \$2.00; eggs, \$1.50. Quality guaranteed. Osborne, Malby, Sask. 23-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, both sexes, bacon type, eight weeks old, \$11.00 each. T. Middleton, Cereal, Alta. 23-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, FALLOWED April 30, \$12, seven weeks; beauties. C. Hales, Wapella, Sask. 22-2

BERKSHIRE BOARS, BACON TYPE, \$12, WITH papers, f.o.b. Rutland, Sask. W. L. McCordick. 22-3

IMPROVED, LONG, ENGLISH BERKSHIRES bacon-type, 12 each, at eight weeks old. Papers free. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 22-4

Duroc-Jerseys

REGISTERED DUROC WEANLINGS, APRIL farrowed, from best long-type improved stock, \$12 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Whiting Stock and Seed Farm, Traynor, Sask. 22-4

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEYS, BOTH SEXES, long bacon type, \$8.00 each. Also dual-purpose Shorthorn bull calves. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 20-5

IMPROVED TYPE DUROC-JERSEYS, \$13. Free catalog on unrelated pairs. Clyde Stauffer, Alaskan, Sask. 19-5

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEY WEANLINGS AT \$10 each, papers free. L. J. Bourassa, Lafleche, Sask. 22-4

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRES—ORDER NOW FOR DELIVERY June 4. Eight weeks old, \$13, either sex; two sows, \$25; papers. R. H. Merryweather, Ladue, Alta. 22-3

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—ANY QUANTITY OR BREED supplied. Pure-bred, guaranteed egg-laying strain, 95 per cent alive at your station. Custom hatch, ing. Book your order now. Catalog free. Alex. Taylor, 311 Colony St. Winnipeg. 11-1

FOR SALE—BABY CHICKS, SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, Reds, both combs, 20 cents each; clucker free, with 30 or more. Mrs. Thos. W. Howell, Findlater, Sask. 22-2

BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED GUARANTEED egg-laying strains. Hatched in Winnipeg, assuring prompt shipment. Write for price list. Western Hatcheries, Simcoe and St. Matthews, Winnipeg. 22-4

BABY CHICK HEADQUARTERS—TEN PURE-bred varieties, satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. George A. Frame, Nairn Poultry Farm, Box 606G, Winnipeg. 23-4

BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED, THOUSANDS weekly. Free catalog. E. S. Miller, 315 Donald Street, Winnipeg. 20-1

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WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS—FIRST PRIZE drake, Winnipeg Poultry Show; leading pen. Ten eggs, \$2.00 balance season. Fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Bond, Redlyn, Sask. 20-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, OFF 30-pound stock, 30 cents each. A. Atkins, Abernethy, Sask. 20-4

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

REGISTERED COLLIE DOG, TWO YEARS, untrained, heavy coat, \$25. Small registered greyhound bitch, six years, good breeder, \$25. Two male greyhound pups, \$15. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 20-4

SELLING—GREYHOUNDS, FOXHOUNDS, Irish retrievers, one pair of Russian wolfhounds, dog 35 inches high. Pheasant Valley Kennels, Abernethy, Sask. 20-4

SCOTCH COLLIES, FOUR MONTHS OLD, Pedigreed, beginning to work, parents trained cattle dogs, \$10 and \$15. Hamall, Battledore, Sask. 22-3

SELLING—HALF GREYHOUND HALF coyote, also half greyhound half Irish, \$15 pair. Fastest stock obtainable. Willow Park Kennels, Venn, Sask. 22-3

WOLFHOUND BITCH, WITH TWO PUPS, Price for the three, \$25. John Christain, Lydden, Sask. 22-3

SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPS, GREYHOUND, Stag cross, \$15 per pair, f.pst. Herbert Fowler, Zealandia, Sask. 22-3

DOGS THAT MAKE YOU HAPPY, COLLIES, guaranteed heelers. Pups, \$8.00; dogs, working, \$15. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Sask. 23-2

WOLFHOUND PUPS, \$20 PAIR, FROM BEST killing stock. Fred Amos, Oxbow, Sask. 23-2

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CORWOOD—POPLAR CORWOOD AT reduced prices. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

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DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 MCINTYRE Block, Winnipeg. 19-5

Bees and Bee-keepers' Supplies

ANDREWS & SON, CORNER VICTOR AND Portage, Winnipeg, Man., manufacturers and importers beekeepers' supplies. Complete line carried in stock. Write for catalog and price list. 18-18

SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

Barley

SELLING—CANADIAN THORPE BARLEY yielded 54 bushels per acre 1922, cleaned and sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. W. Russell, Tuganaka, Sask. 19-5

SELLING—PURE BARK AND O A C BARLEY, high germination. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 19-4

Rye

SELLING—SPRING RYE, CLEANED AND sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. W. Russell, Tuganaka, Sask. 19-4

Grass Seed

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, "Guernsey" No. 1 tested strain, never winter killed, scarified, ten cents pound, f.o.b. Guernsey (C.P.R.), or Watrous (C.N.R.), sacks free. Safe to sow until July first. Western rye grass, eight cents pound. C.O.D. shipments if desired. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 21-5

PRIZE BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS seed. Mixed half and half, 10c; Western Rye, 9c; Brome, 12c; in 50 and 100-pound sacks. Winning Provincial Seed Fair. Allow 14 pounds per acre. Free pamphlet. Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Benton or Empress, Alta. 10-1

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED—Grown and carefully selected for five years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Sinaluta, Sask., bags included. W. G. Hill & Sons. 20-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—GROWN Saskatchewan for ten years, never winter killed, free from weeds, cleaned, scarified, ten cents pound, f.o.b. Watrous, Sask.; rye grass, eight cents; sacks included. R. G. Snell. 20-4

GOOD, RECLEANED, HOG, COMMON AND any quantity Siberian millet, four cents pound. Six hundred bushels scarified White Blossom sweet clover, eight cents. Thurbly Elliott, Carnduff, Sask. 23-4

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, RE-cleaned, sacked, 8 1/2 cents pound. Golden millet, 4 1/2 cents pound. Business and seed guaranteed. Howard Morrish, Oxbow, Sask. 23-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—GROWN from Harris McFayden's nitro-ureted seed on fallow, hulled, cleaned, scarified, ten cents per pound. E. R. Clark, Sinaluta, Sask. 23-6

SELLING—COMMON MILLET, \$4.00, 100 pounds; Siberian, \$5.00, 100 pounds; Brome grass, nine cents pound; Spelts, 75 cents bushel, bags included. Preston Bros., Carnduff, Sask. 22-2

SELLING—LARGE QUANTITY BROME SEED, cleaned, bagged, free noxious weeds, ten cents pound. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. Morrish, Oxbow, Sask. 22-2

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, RE-cleaned, heavy seed, no noxious weeds, bags free, six cents pound. Rod Christie, Grenfell, Sask. 21-7

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE, eight cents per pound, sacked. Also feed oats and potatoes. R. F. Irwin, Liberty, Sask. 21-4

FOR SALE—BROME SEED, CLEANED, sacked, nine cents per pound. C. S. Kenyon, Elm Creek, Man. 21-3

RYE GRASS, CHOICE QUALITY SEED, RE-cleaned, sacked, eight cents pound. Whiting Seed Farm, Traynor, Sask. 20-6

HANSEN'S COSSACK AND SIBERIAN YELLOW flowered alfalfa seed, pure stock. Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta. 23-2

[Continued on next page]

FARM LANDS

See also General
Miscellaneous

OREGON ALFALFA LAND

No cash payment, long-time terms; 50,000 acres available for immediate settlement. Irrigated alfalfa land in cultivation, fine for grain and blue grass pasture. Ideal for dairy, hogs and poultry. Crops safe from frost or hail. \$40 an acre and up, plus water; near town and railway. For report on crops, climate, market and settlement plan, write at once.

OREGON STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

105 Oregon Bldg., Portland, Ore., U.S.A.

FARM LAND PRICES ARE DOWN, THEREFORE now is the time to buy. Don't put off until high prices return. The greatest burden the Western farmer has to carry is the original price of his land. Send for our list of bargains in farm lands, or write for arrangement to inspect this property. 320 acres, only three miles from Coulter; rich black loam; good water and buildings; 300 acres cultivated; school one mile. Price \$8,750. Address, Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg.

\$600 SECURES WISCONSIN FARM, 40 ACRES, with growing crops, horse, poultry, implements, vehicles, etc.; on improved road, near R.R. town; comfortable buildings. To settle affairs soon. \$2,000 takes all; only \$600 needed. Details, page 66 illustrated catalog bargains—many states. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency; 427LE Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ALFALFA LAND, IN THE FAMOUS LETHBRIDGE northern irrigation district, at low prices and on easy terms. Will also grow big crops of wheat, oats, barley, corn, vegetables, small fruits, etc. Ample moisture means sure returns. Near towns, markets, railways, good schools. Write for full information to the Irrigation Council, 111 Provincial Building, Lethbridge, Alta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA. For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887.

CANADIAN FARMERS—JOIN OUR COLONY Rich agriculture and stock land. One dollar per acre. All tillable. Wonderful climate; good markets; no winter; no taxes; no crop failures. Booklet 50 cents; literature free. Bolivia Colonization Association, Portland, Oregon. 23-5

ONE SECTION OF GOOD FARM LAND, adjoining town of Imperial, Sask., at reasonable figure. Will sell in separate half-sections or in block. Will accept choice city property on account payment. Apply A. J. Gordon, Watrous, Sask.

FOR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE MOST highly improved farms in Winnipeg district. Will take Saskatchewan land for equity \$50,000. American Land & Loan Co., 35 C.P.R. Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

7,000 ACRES FOR SALE IN FAMOUS RIDGE-dale district, Carrot River Valley, close to railroad, school, etc. For price list, map, descriptive pamphlet, apply Black and Armstrong, Garry Bldg., Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 22-2

FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, GOING CON-cern. Bargain if taken before July, \$7,000 cash, balance arranged. Write Box 243, Olds, Alta. 23-3

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 23-5

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 19-5

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS. Describe fully and state price. R. A. McNown, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

SELLING—HALF-SECTION, HIGHLY IM-proved, Yorkton district, 100 acres crop, \$17.50 an acre. Terms. Box 16, Yorkton, Sask. 23-3

FARM WANTED IN ALBERTA OR SASKAT-chewan. Geo. M. Crawford, Mossdale, Alta.

NURSERY STOCK

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—PROGRES-sive, June Bearing, Dr. Burrell and Senator Dunlap, dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$25. Gladioli bulbs, Peonies, etc. Write for price list. Hack's, 266 Edifice Ave., Winnipeg. 19-5

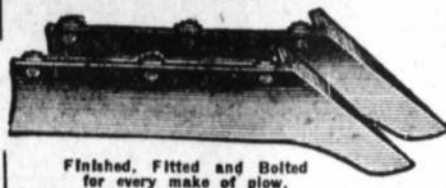
PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBER-ries, pruned for planting. Postpaid, \$5.00 per 100. Houghen's Nursery, Valley River, Man. 611

RHUBARB ROOTS, TEN FOR \$1.00. PERCY Neale, Lovat, Sask.

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Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices. Freight or express is nothing to what we save you. We have shares in stock ready for quick shipment, to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

12-inch	14-inch	16-inch	18-inch
\$2.75	\$3.10	\$3.45	\$3.75

Give Number on Old Shares when ordering.

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GOOD USED AUTOS

WHY not save the enormous depreciation you are obliged to take for the privilege of buying a new car. All cars in use are used cars. You can buy one of my re-conditioned models at less than half the price of a similar model new. Take a trip into the city and drive one of these cars home.

McLaughlin, 5 passenger	\$150
Maxwell, 1919	425
Reo Touring	550
McLaughlin E-45	650
Maxwell, light delivery	475
Chevrolet Baby Grand	475
Dodge Touring	575
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Chalmers 6 Touring	325

Above cars have all been thoroughly gone over and are in excellent mechanical condition.

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AUTO TIRES—LOWEST PRICES FIRST-grade standard makes. Guaranteed at less money than you pay elsewhere. Get this bargain, 30 x 3 1/2, fabric, \$7.95; cords, \$12.45. Tubes, \$1.75 each. Other sizes at corresponding low prices. Reference, this paper. Tire Exchange Ltd., 575 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 21-5

EMPIRE-BALTIC CREAM SEPARATORS. Special offer, \$25, freight paid. Type M.O.; capacity 140 pounds per hour. All sizes to 1,000 pounds capacity at a similar saving. Thousands in use. Thirty days' trial. Write for details. Robinson-Alamo Limited, 140 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

SELLING—32-56 SAWYER-MASSEY GREAT-West separator, good as new; also Sawyer-Massey 25-H.P. compound steam engine, old, but good condition. All, \$1,250, or separator alone, \$1,000. Owned by estate, must be sold. John Itamsay, Bradwardine, Man.

FOR SALE—12-20 RUMELY TRACTOR, ONLY worked 25 days. Also Little Genius plow, 14-inch, three-bottom stubble and breaker; one Emerson, ten-foot tandem disc. This outfit is in good condition and anyone interested would do well to look it over. C. H. McDowell, Keeler, Sask. 22-3

FOR SALE—FOUR-BOTTOM CONVERTIBLE to three John Deere automatic lift tractor plow, breaker bottoms, three new extra shares. Only used a few days. \$135. George Cooke, Waldron, Sask. 22-3

FOR SALE—MINNEAPOLIS ENGINE GANG, six stubble bottoms, eight breaker bottoms, four moldboards, four slats; good condition. Price \$250. Take good organ as part payment. A. Gelger, Sibbald, Alta.

SELLING—JOHN DEERE ENGINE DISC, \$50-and gang plow, stubble bottom, \$70, Fordson size, both nearly new. Wilson Buchanan, Ogilvie, Man. 22-2

FOR SALE—JUMBO BREAKER, 24-INCH, first-class condition. Price, \$170. Archie Knowles, Emerson, Man. 22-3

SALE OR TRADE—COCKSHUTT PLOWS, eight-furrow stubble and breaker. Ready for work. W. Carpendale, Oxbow, Sask. 22-5

SELLING—12-20 EMERSON BRANTINGHAM tractor. Good condition. \$500. Sam V. Halght, Keeler, Sask. 22-3

SELLING—34 FORKNER CULTIVATOR, IN good condition, two sets shovels, \$125 cash. f.o.b. Tugaska. Box 68, Tugaska, Sask. 21-3

THRESHING OUTFIT FOR SALE, 36-56 RED River Special, 25 H.P. steam engine. Apply Box 10, Hughenden, Alta. 21-3

SELLING—18-36 AVERY GAS ENGINE, GOOD condition; or would exchange for steam tractor. Thos. Hobbs, Panman, Sask. 22-3

SELLING—TEN-FOOT COCKSHUTT ENGINE discs, good as new. Wanted—No. 31 Oliver cultivator. Elmer Lockhart, Liddstone, Man. 22-3

WANTED—22-INCH GARDEN CITY FEEDER. James McConnell, Carnduff, Sask. 22-5

\$300 BUYS GOOD RUNNING 1917 MAXWELL touring car. Peter Gabrielson, Spy Hill, Sask.

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

PURE HONEY—DELIVERED YOUR STATION White, 60 pounds, \$12.50; 120 pounds, \$20.50. Clover, 60, \$12.25; 120, \$20. Amber, 60, \$11.75; 120, \$19. In five or ten-pound pails. Buckwheat, 60, \$9.50; 120, \$15; in ten and 30-pound pails. Quantity discounts. Herbert Harris, Alliston, Ont. 22-3

McLEAN'S HONEY—GUARANTEED No. 1 pure white clover, \$8.00 cash per crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto; also good quality buckwheat, \$6.00 per crate of six ten-pound pails. N. K. McLean, 453 Church St., Toronto, formerly of 37 Armstrong Ave. 23-4

PEACHES, APRICOTS, PLUMS, PEARS AND other Okanagan fruit, fresh from my orchard to your home. Send for my new 1923 price list and order sheet. S. B. Sulder, Triangle Ranch, West Summerland, B.C. 23-5

FRESH FRUITS DIRECT FROM GROWER—Strawberries, \$2.50; famous Bing cherries, \$2.75. Order a trial shipment today. Cash with order. Karl Kleist, Creston, B.C. 23-3

MAPLE SYRUP—GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY pure, \$11 cash per crate of six gallons, about 80 pounds, f.o.b. Toronto. N. K. McLean, 453 Church St., Toronto, formerly of 37 Armstrong Ave. 23-4

VERY CHOICEST CLOVER HONEY IN FIVE and ten-pound pails, clearing at \$7.50 per 60-pound crate, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 20-4

CHOICE STRAWBERRIES, \$3.25; RASPBERR-ies, \$3.25; cherries, \$2.25. Write for complete list. Pacific Fruits, New Westminster, B.C. 22-5

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

BETTER BREAD! USE HO-MAYDE BREAD Improver! It will give a finer, sweeter, larger loaf. Perfectly wholesome. Ask your grocer, or send 15 cents to Western Agents, C. and J. Jones, Lombard St., Winnipeg.

QUALITY DEVELOPING AND PRINTING—Send negative for sample print free. Do not take chances on old films, get fresh films from us: we pay postage. Manitoba Photo Supply Co., Winnipeg.

WOOL—HAVE ORDERS TWO MILLION pounds. Highest prices paid. Ship promptly. Write for circular. McMillan Fur and Wool Company, 277 Rupert St., Winnipeg. 22-5

MONUMENTS OF QUALITY—CATALOG AND prices on application. Winnipeg Marble & Tile Co. Ltd., 199 Main St., Winnipeg. 20-13

ARMY USED TENTS, 14 FOOT DIAMETER, \$19.50; wall tents, like new, 7x9, \$12; 10x12, \$18; 12x14, \$25. Pickles Tents, Winnipeg. 22-5

THE CHEAPEST INSURANCE YOU CAN BUY. Line your chimney with flue lining. Thos. Jackson and Sons, Winnipeg. 22-5

TAXIDERM

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Man. 19-5

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.25; Spread Leaf, \$2.50; Hambourg, \$3.00; Quamel, \$3.50; Rex 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard-Belliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 22-8

TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE three-year-old natural leaf, greatly enjoyed by pipe smokers, at 40 cents to 80 cents per pound. A two-pound package of samples will be sent postpaid to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont. 23-26

DRINKS AND CORDIALS

MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET-able powder soluble in water: Chartreuse, anisette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard Belliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 23-13

PRODUCE

CREAM WANTED—HIGHEST MARKET prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg, for sweet and sour cream. Correct weights and tests; prompt payment guaranteed. Address, Dept. Dairy Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. 20-5

Live Poultry Prices

Hens, 5 lbs. and over	18-20c
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	16-18c
Young Roosters	15c
Ducks	20c
Turkeys	18c
Eggs	Highest Market Price

If you require crates, we will prepay them to any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

STANDARD PRODUCE COMPANY
43 Charles Street, Winnipeg

Farmers That Overthrew a Government

Continued from Page 10

his celebrated namesake who watched the spider, has achieved success almost without trying.

He is not a cunning politician, they say. But he is a safe man, he is a good financier, he knows European affairs as few Australians know them, he is a society darling, and he has the gifts that

keep men together even when they do not agree with one another.

Altogether, under Mr. Bruce, Australia may not have quite the lively interest in federal politics that was born of Mr. Hughes' unexpectedness, but at least she will have safe and sane administration.

There is one rock in the way—the tariff. The Country party is determined to bring it down. And it has five seats in the composite cabinet.

The "Pool" and Cattle Prices

Continued from Page 8

cattle are likely to obtain. Shippers hang round anxiously till the last beast in their lot is sold. Not many first bids are accepted. If there be some long-horned feeders or old cows in the car load, the shadows will get long and disappear before the shipper gets his check and is free to go. The bookkeepers in the commission offices loaf in the morning for want of occupation, and in the afternoon and evening work like crazy men to clear the decks of the day's business. Likewise in the yards. Commission cattle are not weighed up until they are sold. In the season of heavy run, the scales are not worked to the limit before the noon hour but the end of each November's day is a moonlight affair.

Cattle passing through the pool can be weighed at any time the scale man wants to take them, for they do not have to be sold first. The bookkeeping in the pool office is a routine that extends over a week and lends itself to orderly arrangement. There is nothing to keep shippers hanging round the alleys, but this should be said, those who have shipped through the pool for the most part have been so interested in learning the ins and outs of its working that they spend the whole day nosing about.

"How do you expect to be able to keep up the commission end of your business in the face of the signal success of the pool," I asked Mr. Rice-Jones, general manager of the U.G.G. "We don't," was the answer. "We have had to continue the commission business to afford service for those of our old patrons who were not yet convinced of the merits of the pool. But as every successive week demonstrates the soundness of our co-operative selling program, we find more and more shippers wishing to sell their cattle through it. We are not doing anything to push our commission business, and I would not be surprised if it died a natural death because all our old patrons switched over to co-operative selling. While I was satisfied that our commission business was securing as good results for the farmer as it was possible to secure under that system of selling cattle, and while it allowed us to foster co-operative shipping, which was a necessary preliminary to co-operative selling, we were conscious that we were only commission men, whose influence for better prices could not be very extensive, nor very profound. Through the pool we are able to perform a very important function. We are organizing the selling power of livestock producers and enabling them to get more for their cattle than would have been possible under the old system. It has been a most interesting business enterprise, and I am sure that with continued public support, our best hopes will be realized."

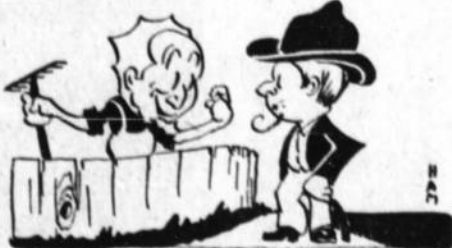


RT. HON. STANLEY BALDWIN
The New British Premier

Mr. Baldwin served as President of the Board of Trade in the Lloyd-George cabinet, and as Chancellor of the Exchequer under Mr. Bonar Law. Although comparatively a newcomer in the councils of the nation, he has won distinction as a financier of a high order. Like Sir Robert Horne, who preceded him as chancellor, and Mr. Bonar Law, his late chief, Mr. Baldwin in civil life is one of the leaders in the steel industry.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufts



Fixing Up a Yard

The average man who lives in town, if he is worth a sou, rounds up his lot and seeds it down as all his neighbors do. He may have only ground enough for one small plot of green, but he won't leave it wild and rough, uneven raw and mean. His front yard and his back as well adds color to his place, and when he purposes to sell he need not hide his face. The man in town who raises weeds and unmown plots of hay, is told to buy some clover seeds or pack and move away. Now we good fellows on the farms, too often, it appears, are apt to leave external charms too sadly in arrears. We're apt to say: "The rush of life is so ding-busted hard that neither I nor yet my wife has time to fix a yard. The task of caring for the sheep, the turkey-hens and grain, leaves scarcely time to eat and sleep to rest the form and brain. A yard with sleek and laundered look and hair-cut every day, is all right in a picture book, but where's the time, I say? I realize the speed of time, I'm conscious every day I must not let a single dime slip past and roll away; yet Father Time may feed the gas with all his might and main, and I may have a mighty mass of chickens, pigs and grain, but I'm right here to tell the world no town or city guy will see my yard with weeds unfurled when he is passing by. He has a tiny rood of ground while I have ample space, I will not have him look around and say: 'A mussy place!' I'll never have him groan and sigh: 'No country life in mine!' I aim to make him shout: 'Oh my, that farmer has it fine!'"

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., June 1, 1923.

WHEAT—Heavy rains throughout Western Canada and improved crop conditions in the winter wheat belt during the past few days, have had very depressing effect on markets. Liquidation on large scale here and in the south forced prices down sharply, and while there was some buying for export on the decline the amount is said to be comparatively small. Conditions are ideal for bumper crop in Western Canada at the present time, and no doubt this is responsible for the holding off of buying orders from the other side. From now on for the next two months, this will be more or less of a crop market, fluctuating with the condition of the growing wheat, and the demand, or lack of it, caused by that condition.

OATS AND BARLEY—Prices have experienced a sharp decline during the week. Good weather reports from the West responsible for big decline in wheat which has been reflected on all other grains. Considerable business reported done in these grains on the decline, and demand for cash oats, especially, has been very good.

RYE—Market has been very weak, receiving little support from any source.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur May 28 to June 2, inclusive

Date	WHEAT		OATS			BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	
May 28	90½	46½	45½	43½	42	40½	52½	48½	44½	234	230	208½	69½
29	89½	45½	44½	42½	40½	39	52	47½	44	234½	230½	210	68½
30	89½	46½	43½	43½	42½	40½	52	47½	44	230	226	207	67½
31	90	46½	43½	43½	42½	40½	52½	47½	44½	238½	224½	205½	68½
June 1	86½	45½	42½	42½	41½	39½	51½	47½	43½	222	218	198	66½
2	88	46½	43½	43½	43	40½	52½	47½	44½	223	219	199	66½
Week Ago	92½	46½	43½	43½	41½	40½	54	49½	48½	235	231	208½	71½
Year Ago	81½	55½	52½	52½	50½	46½	68½	65½	63½	236	232	218	100½

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Date	May 28 to June 2 inclusive					Week Ago		Year Ago
	28	29	30	31	1	2	Ago	
Wheat—								
July 116	114½	115	115½	112½	113	117½	131½	
Oct. 113	111½	111½	112	108½	109½	113½	121½	
Oats—								
July 46½	45½	46½	46½	45½	46½	46½	54½	
Oct. 43½	43	43	43½	42½	43½	43½	47½	
Barley—								
July 53½	53	53	53½	52½	53½	55½	68½	
Oct. 51½	51½	52½	52½	51	51½	55½	64	
Flax—								
July 233½	235	232	230½	223	224	233½	238	
Oct. 215½	213	209	208½	206	204	215	228½	
Rye—								
July 71½	69½	69	69½	67½	67½	73½	102	
Oct. 71½	70½	70½	70½	69½	69½	72½	...	

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.17½ to \$1.21½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.15½ to \$1.23½; No. 2 northern, \$1.13½ to \$1.18½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.08½ to \$1.14½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.18½ to \$1.24½; No. 1 hard, \$1.16½ to \$1.19½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.12½ to \$1.14½; No. 1 hard, \$1.10½ to \$1.13½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.05½ to \$1.09½; No. 1 durum, \$1.02½ to \$1.04½; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.03½ to \$1.08½; No. 2 durum, \$1.00½ to \$1.03½; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.01½ to \$1.06½; No. 3 durum, 98½c to \$1.01½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 77½c to 78c; No. 3 yellow, 77c to 77½c; No. 2 mixed, 75½c to 76½c; No. 3 mixed, 74½c to 75c. Oats—No. 2 white, 39½c to 40½c; No. 3 white, 39c to 40c; No. 4 white, 37c to 38½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 60c to 62c; medium to good, 57c to 59c; lower grades, 53c to 56c. Rye—No. 2, 67½c to 67½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.82.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd. report as follows for the week ending June 1, 1923: Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,412; hogs, 4,355; sheep, 150. Last week: Cattle, 3,449; hogs, 4,154; sheep, 122.

Receipts during the past week continue about on a level with the previous one, quality on the whole slightly inferior. It has been somewhat of a surprise to see the steady volume of stock coming to the market recently and for this season of the year it represents the heaviest deliveries the Union stock yards has ever experienced. Very few except those closely in touch with the trade will ever realize what it has meant to the Western farmer the raising of the British embargo and the opening up of an outlet for our surplus heavy butcher and feeder cattle. As compared with the previous week all cattle prices are from 50c to 75c a hundred lower and all indications point to the peak in spring prices having been passed. Prime butcher and export steers are bringing from 7c to 7½c;

medium to good qualities, 6c to 6½c. Prime butcher heifers from 6c to 6½c. Baby beef on the fancy order from 7c to 7½c; medium baby beef is hard to move at satisfactory prices and is only in demand by feeders at rather disappointing prices. Prime butcher cows are worth from 4½c to 4½c; medium to good, 4c to 4½c.

The calf market received a severe setback this week, top calves now only bringing around 5c, with the medium to common kinds at from 3½c to 5c.

Following a lower eastern hog market local prices have slipped to 8½c with a ten per cent. premium for select hams. At this price they look reasonably steady.

The sheep and lamb market continues firm with very light deliveries, choice last year's lambs bringing from 10½c to 12c; top sheep from 6½c to 7½c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:
Prime butcher steers \$6.50 to \$7.50
Good to choice steers 5.50 to 6.00
Medium to good steers 5.00 to 5.50
Common steers 4.00 to 4.50
Choice feeder steers 4.50 to 5.50
Common feeder steers 4.00 to 4.50
Choice stocker steers 4.00 to 5.00
Common stocker steers 3.25 to 3.75
Choice butcher heifers 5.50 to 6.25
Fair to good heifers 4.50 to 5.50
Medium heifers 3.50 to 4.00
Choice stock heifers 3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows 4.25 to 4.75
Fair to good cows 3.50 to 4.00
Breedy stock cows 2.50 to 3.00
Canner cows 1.75 to 2.25
Choice veal calves 7.00 to 8.00
Common calves 4.00 to 5.00
H bullayve calves 3.50 to 4.50

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports no Canadian cattle sold. Best Scotch, 14c to 14½c, live weight. Two hundred Irish sold from 11½c to 13c. Birkenhead sold 722 Canadians and Americans, 22c to 24c, in sink. Four hundred lambs, 36c to 40c, dressed weight.

London reports no Canadian or American dressed sides on offer.

Shipments on export to Great Britain through Montreal during the week amounted to 1,719 cattle.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest and lean, 96s to 100s; prime, 92s to 96s. American, 72s to 80s, steady under light supplies. Irish, 116s to 122s. Danish, 108s to 112s, slow. Danish killings, 56,163 head.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the Union stock yards today were: Cattle, 1,300; calves, 1,500; hogs, 11,000; sheep, 400; cars, 199.

Cattle—Beef steers, \$6.75 to \$10; bulk of sales, \$7.75 to \$9.25; cows, heifers, \$4.25 to \$8.75; bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$7.50; canners and cutters, \$2.75 to \$4.00; bulk of sales, \$2.00 to \$3.50; bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.00; bulk of sales, \$4.25 to \$4.75; veal calves, \$4.00 to \$9.50; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$8.50; stock feeding steers, \$4.00 to \$4.75; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$7.00.

Hogs—Hogs, \$5.00 to \$7.00; bulk of sales, \$6.60 to \$6.85.

Sheep—Lambs, \$7.50 to \$14.50; ewes, \$1.00 to \$5.25; wethers, \$4.50 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$7.50 to \$11.50; bucks, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market remains steady. Dealers are now quoting 20c delivered for straight receipts. Extras jobbing 27c to 29c, firsts 25c to 27c, seconds 21c to 23c. Several cars are being packed for shipment East, and in the prairie provinces last week 31 inspections were reported. Poultry: No business reported.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Saskatchewan dealers are quoting country shippers delivered extras 20c, firsts 15c, seconds 14c, cases included. In the North Battleford section receipts continue heavy, prices unchanged. In this province quite a number of cars are being

WHEAT PRICES

May 28 to June 2 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
May 28	114½	113½	110½	106½	101½	95½
29	113½	112½	109½	105	100½	94½
30	113½	112½	109½	105½	100½	94½
31	114	113½	110½	105½	101	95
June 1	111	110½	107½	102½	97½	91½
2	112½	111½	108	103½	99½	93½
Week Ago	116½	114½	112½	107½	103½	97½
Year Ago	138½	133½	124½	114½	104½	91½

Always keep

BOVRIL

in the House

Bovril prevents that Sinking Feeling.

You Can Learn More

from a teapot test of

"SALADA"

TEA

H 263

Than we can tell you in a page of advertisement

TRY IT TO-DAY

put up for shipment East and the balance is going into storage. Poultry: No business reported.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Receipts are reported a little heavier and the quality fair. Dealers are quoting country shippers delivered, cases returned, extras 20c, firsts 18c, seconds 14c. Extras are jobbing 30c, firsts 27c, seconds 20c. Poultry: Practically no fresh is arriving and frozen stock is supplying the demand.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts fairly heavy with quality reported poor with a large percentage of seconds arriving. Dealers are quoting firsts 19c, seconds 13c, delivered. Jobbing prices unchanged.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

the government. He advocated a single national gold reserve and the issue of notes solely by the Dominion government.

G. G. Coote made a strong effort for an amendment to the effect that loans made to farmers on the security of their unthreshed grain, seed grain or livestock, be registered. There was a disposition to agree to this if it were confined to the three prairie provinces, and quite probably the proposal may be accepted. It is designed to protect storekeepers who extend credits to farmers.

Another motion by Mr. Coote, to summon Sir Frederick Williams Taylor and Sir John Aird to testify as to the cost of operating branch banks in the West was defeated.

The adoption of the copper bounties was preceded by a keen discussion. The B.C. members supported the proposal, the Progressives, generally, being strongly opposed to it, those taking part in the discussion being Messrs. Forke, Gould, Kennedy (West Edmonton), Miller, Gardiner, Speakman, Milner, Miss McPhail and Campbell, but despite the opposition the bounties went through by 72 to 48.

Redistribution

The redistribution committee makes very little progress. For long the members have been deadlocked on the question of number of new members to be allotted to Toronto, the Conservatives desiring one member more than the majority is apparently prepared to grant. Now the disagreement has widened, the increase to Montreal becoming a subject of controversy. Arguments have also been presented by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in favor of a minimum representation from those provinces. In the Upper House, Senator McCoig has given notice of a motion for the amendment of the B. N. A. Act, to make women eligible for membership in the Senate under the same qualifications as are required for men. It is further proposed that a person hereafter summoned to the Upper House shall hold his or her position until 70 years of age and no longer.

National Railways

The annual report of the Canadian National Railways for 1922, submitted by the board of directors, contains

little of a new nature from that contained in the statement made to the House of Commons by Hon. G. P. Graham, save the note of warning to the public not to expect very much in the way of a further improvement in the net showing this year. In view of the fact that to date the gross earnings of the system are \$15,000,000 in excess of those for the same period last year, and that with lower rates, there is a disposition to think that perhaps Sir Henry Thornton is doing what Mr. Fielding did last year in his estimate of the national revenues, keeping his figures low in order that he may come forward at the end of the year with a surprise. On the whole, however, it is good policy to estimate conservatively, for, until the size of the western crop is determined, it will be impossible to speak with certainty about the probable earnings of the national system.



ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wens, Strains, Bruises; stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write, Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps.

W. F. YOUNG Inc., 195 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine Jr. are made in Canada.

Improved Averys!



Be Sure to See Them

New and improved—1923 design—1923 built—and priced to give you the most horse power per dollar of any tractor. 10 to 25 per cent more power—improved cooling and oiling systems, famous 4 cylinder Avery "Draft-Horse" Motor, Direct-Drive Transmission, and other features.

Book Free—Write Today

Shows complete New Avery Line—Improved Tractors and Champion Grain-Saver Threshers. Every farmer and thrasher should get one.

"It Pays to Avery-ize"

Avery Co., 8,305 Iowa St., Peoria, Ill., U.S.A. Western Canadian Distributors: Can. Avery Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton.

AVERY

Motor Farming, Threshing and Road Building Machinery

BICKMORE

GALL CURE

Don't risk being out of this old reliable remedy for galls, sores, wounds, burns, cuts. Heals while horses work. Get a fresh box at dealers.

35c., 70c., and \$1.40

The Bickmore Company
Old Town, Maine

38th year

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY

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GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Ship your wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax to a reliable commission firm.

We give personal attention to grading, obtain highest prices at time of sale, and otherwise look after your interests.

Before shipping write us for shipping and market information.

Liberal advances made on receipt of shipping bills.

Investment and hedging orders in Futures carefully executed.

Licensed and Bonded. References—any office Union Bank of Canada.

700-703 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

*Palm and olive oils—
nothing else—give
nature's green color
to Palmolive Soap.*



Face to Face

—As If You Were Another Girl



WHAT do the eyes of others see? This is a question every girl should be able to answer. Do the glances which rest upon your face express admiration, or turn away with indifference?

Meet yourself face to face in your mirror and pass judgment upon what you see as critically as if you were some other girl. Don't condone complexion defects. Don't console yourself by hoping they won't be noticed. Don't excuse sallowness and blemishes by blaming the light. Instead, take note of every fault and learn the remedy.

The First Step

Whether your problem is the improvement of a poor complexion or to keep a good one, this first step is the same. The network of tiny pores which compose the surface of the skin must, every day, be cleansed from clogging accumulations. The natural oil of the skin, which nature has provided as a beautifier, is often secreted in excess. In combination with dirt, powder and perspiration it quickly fills up these minute pores unless carefully washed away.

Soap and water is the only effective means of cleansing yet discovered. Cold cream alone only increases the clogging, while other remedies are often unnecessarily harsh. The selection of the soap you use is the only problem and this is easily solved. Facial soap must be pure, mild and soothing in its action. Thus you should select Palmolive. Once a day, and the best time is bed time, wash your face thoroughly with the profuse, creamy Palmolive lather. Massage it thoroughly

into the skin. Then rinse thoroughly and dry with a fine, soft towel.

If your skin is very dry, this is the time to use cold cream. Oily skins won't need it. A week of this simple cleansing treatment will work wonders in the condition of your skin. Blackheads will disappear and an attractive natural color replaces that dull, sallow look.

Blended From Beautifying Oils

Women who fear that the use of soap ages their skin have made the mistake of using harsh soap. They will change their minds once they use Palmolive. The blend of palm and olive oils has produced the mildest cleanser science can produce. The lather of Palmolive is actually lotion-like in its action.

These two rare Oriental oils are historic beautifiers, and have been valued for their cosmetic qualities since the days of ancient Egypt. These rare Oriental oils impart their rich, green color to the attractive Palmolive cake. Palmolive green is as natural as the color of grass and leaves.

A 10c Soap

If Palmolive cost many times this modest price it would be considered worth it by the millions of users who find it the only satisfactory soap. But it is these millions who make it possible for us to offer Palmolive at a popular price. The gigantic demand keeps the Palmolive factories working day and night and allows manufacturing economies which makes the 10c price possible.

Made in
Canada

Volume
and Efficiency
Produce
25c Quality for

10c

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
Winnipeg, Man. Toronto, Ont. Montreal, Que.
Also manufacturers of Palmolive Shaving Cream and Palmolive Shampoo

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